

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1980

Established 1887

WEATHER: PARIS, Thursday, July 17, 1980 (12-48) (C) 1980. Forecast: Partly cloudy, 15-20 (59-68). CHAMPAIGN: Partly cloudy, 15-20 (59-68). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 15-20 (59-68). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: PAGE 14

No. 30,299

U.S.-European Relations Appear Headed For Period of 'Painful Readjustment'

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, July 16 (HTT) — The Atlantic Alliance appears headed for a painful period of readjustment as the United States and Western European countries begin to adjust to the new reality of a United States unable to achieve its goals in the Middle East and with Western European countries unable to achieve their goals in the Middle East.

that with U.S. elections coming up in November, President Carter can hardly be expected to undertake dramatic, controversial initiatives in foreign affairs. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, facing the voters in October, does not want to be vulnerable to charges that he is damaging relations with the United States, the guarantor of his country's security. And on both sides of the Atlantic a momentary con-

ant, noted that, while the Western industrialized countries and Japan shared the same interest in maintaining access to supplies, their dependence was uneven, with the region's oil accounting for 30 percent of U.S. petroleum imports, more than 60 percent of Western European oil purchases, and more than 70 percent in the case of Japan.

"While the United States itself might be able to handle a sustained

guaranteeing its oil supplies or their cost. Palestinians and other Arabs remain unconvinced that Europeans can exert pressure on the United States or Israel. Decisions on petroleum prices and production are taken without regard for European diplomatic initiatives. And almost no evidence supports European hopes that their ties with hard-line Arab states have given them leverage or influence over these countries.

Fear — in this case of a return to the cold war — has also been an important factor differentiating West European diplomacy from the American response to the Afghan crisis. Only West Germany among the major European countries has heeded U.S. calls for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Most European countries have pursued a business-as-usual economic relationship with the Soviet Union, highlighted by a \$13 billion gas pipeline deal between the Russians and West Germany.

'Island of Detente'

While President Carter insists that Western Europe cannot remain an "island of detente" without tempting "new and very serious adventures" by the Russians, the West European countries maintain that it is unrealistic to believe that a superpower like the Soviet Union can be isolated.

"No conflict in other areas of the world will be brought closer to solution if we deliberately bring the cold war back to Europe," said West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. "The opposite is necessary."

At the heart of European doubts on President Carter's policies is a conviction that a politically and militarily weaker United States is

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THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

First of three articles examining changing relationships between Europe and the United States.

AN IHT SPECIAL REPORT

sensus seems to have set in that further bickering over the conduct of East-West relations can only benefit the Russians.

But well before the crises in Afghanistan and Iran, disputes within the Alliance were erupting over a range of issues, including energy, Middle East peace initiatives, trade, military preparedness, inflation and the weakening dollar.

While the broad interests of the Alliance members remain basically compatible, Europeans' uneasiness and irritation have increased with their general perception of declining U.S. power and unpredictable presidential actions.

"Fear is a bad counselor," noted Raymond Aron, a leading French commentator. But fear — that the United States may no longer be able to guarantee their most vital interests — has become a constant refrain in European diplomacy.

Singing out the issue of Gulf oil, Walter Levy, the petroleum consult-

interruption in Gulf oil supplies through drastic belt tightening, this is emphatically not the case for Western Europe or Japan, and the very possibility of such an event is one of the major factors inhibiting the support of these nations for U.S. policy," wrote Mr. Levy recently in the quarterly Foreign Affairs.

Instead, the West Europeans have staked out a policy that dissociates them somewhat from U.S. initiatives in the Middle East. Skeptical over the Camp David accords, the Europeans have called for Palestinian self-determination and a role for the Palestine Liberation Organization in Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. Fearful that the hostage crisis could either drive Iran into Russian arms or escalate into an Islam-versus-West conflict, the West Europeans have diluted U.S. calls for economic sanctions against Tehran.

But these moves have not brought Western Europe closer to



Henry Kissinger waves to delegates at the Republican National Convention as he finishes speech.

Kissinger, in Convention Speech, Urges End to Carter's 'Incoherent' Diplomacy

By Steven Rattner

DETROIT, July 16 (NYT) — In a harshly partisan address, Henry Kissinger last night called for an end to President Carter's "diplomacy of incoherence" and spoke glowingly of Ronald Reagan as "the trustee of our hopes."

"Another four years like the last four will make disaster inevitable," said Mr. Kissinger, who described the current administration's foreign policy with words like chaos, paralysis and misunderstanding. Mr. Kissinger's speech to the Republican National Convention was considered unusually hard-line for him. He spoke of "dedicating ourselves to containing Soviet expansion."

In a simultaneous call for increased defense spending and an attack on the Carter administration, Mr. Kissinger said "sooner or later, our weakness will produce a catastrophe."

Mr. Kissinger neglected to mention two of his own principal foreign policy goals — strategic arms limitation and normalization of relations with China — that have been harshly criticized by Mr. Reagan's conservative allies.

Whether Mr. Kissinger will have a role in Mr. Reagan's campaign was left in doubt, particularly because Mr. Reagan's principal foreign policy adviser, Richard Allen, left Mr. Kissinger's staff unhappily during President Richard Nixon's first term.

But there was little doubt that Mr. Kissinger was of intense interest to the convention here.

His news conference overflowed with several hundred reporters. His speech was the most eagerly awaited event of the evening session. His forays included a phalanx of security men and a straggling tail of politicians, reporters and onlookers, who brought the entourage to a halt every few steps.

Mr. Kissinger's prominence — even more pronounced than usual

pains not to express differences with Mr. Reagan on foreign policy, to support Mr. Reagan's candidacy and not to appear a job seeker, while not ruling out anything either.

"We discussed primarily those issues giving me concern," said Mr. Kissinger of his meeting yesterday morning with Mr. Reagan. On those issues, "I felt the governor's position as it was explained to me was one that I find compatible with my own."

The meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Kissinger noted, was at the candidate's instigation. "I take no initiative," Mr. Kissinger said. "It's not my place."

Conciliatory Attitude

Mr. Kissinger's conciliatory attitude has been matched in recent days by Mr. Reagan's camp and by the rhetoric from conservatives. An attempt to cancel Mr. Kissinger's invitation evaporated.

As for his talk with Mr. Reagan, "I made clear before the appointment that I did not think this was an appropriate time to discuss a position," Mr. Kissinger told the news conference. "I'm not here as a job seeker."

Does Mr. Reagan have adequate foreign policy experience? "In many ways, nobody can have the experience before he is in office," Mr. Kissinger responded. "I believe that Gov. Reagan has an understanding of the complexities of what will be facing him."

Iran Seals Border in A Dragnet

100 Still Sought In Coup Attempt

By Anthony Goodman

TEHRAN, July 16 (Reuters) — Iran sealed its frontiers today, and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr announced that alleged conspirators in a plot against the government would go on trial shortly.

At the same time, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, leader of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republic Party, told a news conference: "Some of them will receive the death penalty."

The travel ban, closing Iran's

land, sea and air borders, was imposed for 48 hours early today to prevent any of those accused of conspiracy from escaping abroad.

President Bani-Sadr announced last Thursday that a coup attempt had been uncovered. A reliable source in the president's office said he believed that about 320 people, many of them military personnel, had been arrested for their role in the alleged plot and that 100 more might be at large.

'Today or Tomorrow'

After a 30-minute meeting with Islamic leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today, the president said that some of the accused would go on trial "today or tomorrow" — a Persian expression which also means "very soon."

He added that they would be dealt with "decisively" — a view which he said was shared by Ayatollah Khomeini.

The Washington Post reported from Tehran that the order sealing borders left airlines in confusion. Airlines and airport officials contacted by the newspaper said they had not been notified of the closure by the government by early this morning. Some learned about it from a special bulletin at the end of the evening radio news.

Since it was unclear when Tehran's Mehrabad airport would re-open, some airline managers said they did not know whether to recommend going ahead with flights due to land early on Friday morning. Travelers with reservations on flights grounded by the ban crowded into ticket offices in a quest for seats on later flights, which were already heavily booked.

The president's office said later that planes, ships, trains and vehicles would be allowed to enter the country but would be forced to stay for the duration of the 48-hour ban. Ayatollah Beheshti, who is secretary of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, said he was in the country.

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Carter Aides Sign Pledge Over Leaks

By Scott Armstrong

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP) — Leaks to the press from high government officials last year so infuriated President Carter that the secretary of state, the director of the CIA and the president's national security adviser felt obligated to sign affidavits saying they were not involved in the leaks. The Washington Post has learned.

Mr. Carter's wrath stemmed from a Washington Post account last October describing an internal administration split over whether to provide new types of military equipment to Morocco.

Signing sworn statements that they had not leaked the story were Cyrus Vance, former secretary of state; CIA Director Stansfield Turner; Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security affairs adviser; Graham Claytor, deputy secretary of defense; Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, and David Newsom, undersecretary of state, along with dozens of other high-ranking aides.

There were conflicting accounts as to whether Mr. Carter ordered his chief aides to sign the affidavits or whether they signed them voluntarily to mollify the president and to encourage other officials to sign them.

Either way, the taking of sworn statements from such high-level officials is unprecedented, according to State and Defense department sources. Mr. Carter's vigorous pursuit of this and other leaks is an attempt to silence internal critics of his foreign affairs policies while demonstrating his grave concern over the criticism and the substance of the leaks, sources said.

The investigation of the leak is continuing. It is being handled by a special FBI team and is one of at least nine inquiries over the past 18 months into leaks describing deep policy divisions within the administration.

Two of the leak probes were initiated by the president.

The FBI has complained to the Justice Department about such investigations, departmental sources indicate, because agents do not believe such investigations ever lead to prosecutions.

Bitter Complaints

From the investigators' viewpoint, the White House is at fault for encouraging the image of an open administration and then complaining bitterly as information about policy alternatives leaked out.

No sources of leaks have been identified by the two investigations initiated by the president. The Post was told, however, at least three State Department officials, including one deputy assistant secretary of state, have been forced to resign after leak probes, sources said.

The White House refused comment.

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RIOTING IN MIAMI — A policeman drags a suspected looter from a paint store in Miami. The city, torn by race riots in May, erupted again yesterday. Details, Page 3.

Chile Tightening Up Coercion of Critics

By Juan de Onis

CHIAGO, July 16 (NYT) — A new pressure on President Pinochet to restore constitutional government in Chile is met with a resurgence of repression against critics of the government.

Chilean Human Rights Committee, a private group, reported that in rights violations during the first half of this year, including the torture of prisoners by military police.

Several decrees issued in February, 77 persons have been arrested for violating a ban on political activity and have been sent to military villages for 90 days without public hearing.

Gen. Pinochet has said he hopes to submit a draft constitution after approval by the military junta, to a plebiscite before the end of this year. The secret draft reportedly calls for five more years of authoritarian rule, with an appointed congress.

Peasants working with the Roman Catholic Church's social program have been arrested in Talca and Molina, charged with training as members of armed guerrilla groups. They were released for lack of proof when brought before a judge.

The security police can hold anyone for five days before placing the accused before a judge. Adriana Horta, a 29-year-old housewife, was taken off a bus March 20 and held in an undisclosed place of detention. She was hooded, interrogated, stripped and subjected to electric shocks, according to a sworn statement she made to a court after she was released March 25. She said she was questioned about her political views.

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Ronald Reagan meets with a group of his advisers as he awaits the nomination at the Republican National Convention in Detroit. From left they include Charles Walker, George Schultze, William Simon, Alan Greenspan and Casper Weinberger.

Historian Ties Teilhard to Piltdown Skullduggery

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP) — The Piltdown Man hoax, one of the most spectacular scientific frauds of the 20th century, was cooked up in part by the well-known French Jesuit Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, a Harvard science historian has concluded.

Writing in the August issue of Natural History, a magazine published by New York's American Museum of Natural History, Stephen Jay Gould lays out a solid though circumstantial case that Teilhard was an active and willing accomplice of Charles Dawson, the British naturalist who long has been accused of being the lone culprit in the hoax.

The hoax began in 1912 when a skull was unearthed from a gravel pit at the village of Piltdown, near Hastings on the southeast coast of England. Reconstructed from fragments found buried side by side, the skull seemed to consist of the cranium of a man and the jaw of an ape-like creature whose teeth appeared both ancient and human.

That "discovery" was followed immediately by an almost identical find in another gravel pit,

indicating that this was a real creature and not just a chance collection of bones.

Believed to be as much as a million years old, Piltdown Man became an overnight sensation, hailed as a missing link in man's ancestry.

Both Piltdown fossils were unearthed by Dawson, assisted in his digs by the young Teilhard, just ordained and then studying paleontology. Smith Woodward, curator of the British Museum, visited the digs on occasion but served mainly as the man who verified the discoveries.

Though not without doubters, the hoax remained intact from 1912 to 1952, when three British scientists proved not only that the Piltdown Man's teeth had been artificially filed and stained to suggest age but that ancient animal bones from faraway lands had been placed in the gravel pits to hint more strongly of age. Radioactive dating proved also that the cranium came from the skull of a modern man.

For the last 28 years, Teilhard was held blameless in the fraud because of his inexperience. So, too, was Woodward, who was described as "too dedicated and too gullible" to see through the fraud.

The first part of Mr. Gould's case against

Teilhard consists of the elephant and hippopotamus bones found in the Piltdown pits. The bones were found to have come from Malta and Tunisia, where Teilhard collected specimens in the years 1905-1908.

The second part of the case is stronger, involving an exchange of letters between Teilhard and Kenneth Oakley, one of the three British scientists who uncovered the hoax 40 years later. Mr. Gould carefully reconstructs what happened at the digs and says that Teilhard lied to cover up what he could no longer remember.

In what Mr. Gould calls Teilhard's "fatal error," Teilhard said that on his first visit to the second site Dawson showed him where he'd found the second Piltdown skull.

"This cannot be," Mr. Gould writes. "Dawson 'discovered' the skull bones at Piltdown 2 in January 1915 and the tooth in July 1915. Teilhard was mustered into the French Army in December, 1914, and was shipped to the front, where he remained until the war ended."

Mr. Gould notes that Teilhard became a brilliant naturalist and philosopher, wrote 23 books before his death in 1955, but mentioned Piltdown only six times in all his work.

Rebukes Cubans, Syrians at UN Meeting

U.S. Woman Applauded by Conference

COPENHAGEN, July 16 (AP)—U.S. delegate Sarah Weddington drew strong applause at the United Nations conference for women here today when she warned against jeopardizing the work of the conference by rank polemics.

Delegates lined up to congratulate Miss Weddington on her remarks, which were direct rebukes to Cuban and Syrian delegates and indirect criticism of the walkout and noisy demonstrations Monday by Arab, Palestinian and other delegations during the speech of Jihan Sadat, the first lady of Egypt.

With politics threatening to turn this conference into a mini-UN debate on world conflicts, the words by Miss Weddington, co-chairperson of the U.S. delegation, were welcomed by a large section of the conference.

While the general debate promised to be peaceful today, confrontations were reported to be shaping up in committees working on a draft program of action for the second half of the UN Decade for Women launched in Mexico City in 1975.

Deviating from her prepared text, Miss Weddington said she found that statements made yesterday by Cuba and Syria — respectively attacking the United States and the Israel-Egypt peace — were objectionable and unwarranted.

Important Objectives
They were objectionable and unwarranted, she said, particularly because of the important objectives that had brought women from 140 nations together here.

As for the situation of women in the United States, Miss Weddington noted disappointments in spite of progress and said the Equal Rights Amendment remains an unfulfilled promise even if 10 presidents have supported it, Congress has approved it twice and 35 states have ratified it.

"In the few states needed for ratification there remain voices of the frightened few who oppose equality for women. They are fighting a rear-guard action," she said.

355 Haiti Refugees Rescued by U.S. Ship

MIAMI, July 16 (UPI)—Three hundred and fifty-five Haitian refugees, rescued yesterday from three overcrowded, leaky boats, arrived in Miami today aboard a Coast Guard cutter and were turned over to immigration authorities.

Meanwhile, two boats with 94 Cuban refugees aboard were reported en route to Key West. Yesterday two Coast Guard ships escorted a 30-foot pleasure craft, carrying 60 Cubans, across the Florida Straits from Cuba to Key West.

Globally, the U.S. delegate said, an end to the sufferings of women requires and end to human conflict, with the path to peace going through mutual tolerance and a search for permanent and comprehensive solutions.

"It holds true for the north and the south, for the east and the west, in all corners of the globe, in South-east Asia as well as in the Middle East," she said.

The Soviet Union's offering to the general debate was cosponsored by Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space, who testified that in her country the rights of women are backed by guarantees.

The 43-year-old colonel blamed the forces of imperialism with hampering progress by aggravating the international situation and stepping up the arms race. But her speech was on a note of restraint and ended in a call for cooperation

on joint decisions in the interest of achieving the objectives of the Decade for Women.

Israel May Ask Extradition

JERUSALEM, July 16 (Reuters)—Israel may ask Denmark for the arrest and extradition of Palestinian hijacker Leila Khaled, who is currently attending the women's conference.

Foreign Ministry officials here said today that Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir is consulting with legal experts on the issue.

Miss Khaled was involved in the attempted hijacking in 1970 of an Israeli El Al airliner to London. Israeli security guards overpowered her and handed her over to the British.

She was later exchanged for hundreds of hostages being held in Jordan after Palestinians hijacked three airliners and flew them to Amman.

Suzuki Said to Be Making Final Cabinet Selections

TOKYO, July 16 (Reuters)—Japan's new leader, Zenko Suzuki, today put the finishing touches to the Cabinet he will announce after parliament declares him premier tomorrow, political sources said.

The sources said Mr. Suzuki is expected to offer the Foreign Ministry portfolio to Masayoshi Ito, the acting premier. Mr. Ito became acting leader when his friend and political confidant Masayoshi Ohira died on June 12, and his appointment as foreign minister would ensure continuity of the late premier's diplomacy.

Party President
Other top posts, probably in the economic sphere, will go to Yasuhiro Nakasone and Toshio Komoto, two experienced former ministers who dropped out of the race for the premiership last week to help unify factions in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the sources added.

Another early contender for the top post after Mr. Ohira died, former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, is said to be slated for the post of chief cabinet secretary. He would be Mr. Suzuki's senior lieutenant and official government spokesman on foreign and domestic affairs.

Mr. Suzuki, 69, who was acclaimed Liberal Democratic Party president yesterday, said last week that he would pursue and develop Mr. Ohira's foreign policy, based on ties with the United States, strengthening relations with China and moving towards a better understanding with West Europe.

According to Foreign Ministry

sources, Mr. Suzuki's administration is also expected to try to improve strained relations with the Soviet Union.

Relations deteriorated in 1978 when Moscow began to boost its Far East military strength, militarizing the Kurile Islands claimed by Japan. They became worse last December after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

While Japan will maintain its stand against the Soviet action in Afghanistan, a tentative step toward a possible Tokyo-Moscow dialogue is expected on Friday when the first official Soviet visitor since December arrives in Tokyo.

The six-day visit is being made by Nikolai Solovjev, who is in charge of relations with Japan at the Soviet Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs.

Ex-Nazi's Parole Angers Italians

MARZABOTTO, Italy, July 16 (AP)—A military court's decision to grant provisional liberty to Walter Reder, a former Gestapo major, drew angry reactions yesterday in this central Italian town, where he ordered the execution of 1,830 civilians in September, 1944.

The town council assailed the decision as an insult to the "martyrs" and called a meeting of the victims' families tomorrow to plan a protest.

The tribunal decided Monday to grant parole within five years to Reder, 65, the last Nazi war criminal held in Italy, because he is ill and has displayed good conduct in prison.

Newspaper Threatened By Closure

Observer Says Union Is Blocking Progress

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, July 16 (WP)—Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper, The Observer, which was rescued from financial failure four years ago by U.S. oil millionaire Robert Anderson, has again been threatened with closure.

The management of the 169-year-old newspaper, which is owned by Mr. Anderson's Atlantic Richfield Co., today gave its employees formal notice that it would shut the paper in 90 days because one labor union representing about 60 of the 500 employees has blocked plans to streamline production.

Officials of Atlantic Richfield, which has invested an estimated \$20 million in improving the newspaper's editorial quality, circulation and advertising, decided that they could not afford the extra cost of printing the paper in sections throughout the week rather than all at once on Saturday night. One union, the National Graphical Association, refused to agree to The Observer's offer of compensation, hours and staffing for making this change.

Meaning Uncertain
It remains uncertain whether the 90-day notice of closure is only The Observer's final drastic negotiating tactic, whether Atlantic Richfield really intends to shut it down, or whether it would sell to any of several wealthy press lords believed to be eager to acquire it.

The Observer dispute is symptomatic of chronic production and financial problems facing many of Britain's national daily and Sunday newspapers.

Despite big circulation gains enjoyed by many of the papers in recent years, half are believed to be losing money because of inefficient management, outmoded technology and union protection of overmanning and restrictive work rules.

Equipment breakdowns and wildcat labor disruptions have cost Fleet Street newspapers 75 million lost copies so far this year, 90 million last year and 155 million in 1978 — not counting the complete shutdowns of The Times and Sunday Times for 11 months.

During the Times strike, the circulation of the steadily improving Observer increased from 800,000 to about 1.3 million, and it has kept much of that gain since the Sunday Times reappeared last year. But printing the extra papers only increased The Observer's losses, despite gains in advertising, because of the expensive way it is printed.

Pollution-Corroded Bronze Statue Of Marcus Aurelius To Be Repaired

ROME, July 16 (AP)—The bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius in Capitoline Square here will be removed for restoration in October, city officials announced yesterday. The restoration will take about two years and will cost about \$360,000.

The pollution-corroded statue of the 2d-century Roman emperor astride a horse has dominated the square for more than 400 years. Capitoline Square, which is now the city hall complex, was designed by Michelangelo.

The statue will be restored at a monastery in Rome's Trastevere section. Experts will decide whether to replace it with a copy or return the original to the square when the work is completed. The statue, which is nearly 1,700 years old, is suffering from "bronze disease" — slow corrosion caused by years of exposure to automobile exhaust fumes — to the dismay of art historians.

Technically, automobile traffic, which is causing the decay of nearly every marble monument in Rome as well as that of the bronze statue, is banned in the city's historic center. But taxis, buses and motorists who have special business in the center are allowed to drive there and streets are clogged with traffic.

Terrorists believed to be right-wing extremists bombed Capitoline Square last year, but the blast did not hit the statue of Marcus Aurelius directly.

Carter Aides Sign Pledge Of Innocence Over Leaks

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ment yesterday on the leak investigations.

The October story detailed the positions taken by each of the departments at a Cabinet-level Policy Review Committee (PRC) meeting two days earlier, on Oct. 16. The meeting had been attended by Mr. Vance, Mr. Brzezinski, Mr. Turner, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Christopher and Mr. Newsom as well as several of their aides.

'Off the Ceiling'
Written by William Branigan of The Post, the article described a split over whether to provide new types of military equipment to King Hassan II in his battle against guerrillas attempting to gain control of the Western Sahara. Several days later, the president decided to provide the new arms.

One source told The Post that "the president went off the ceiling" when he saw the article.

"He got so mad that they [Mr. Brzezinski, Mr. Vance and Mr. Turner] decided they had to do something they had never done before," said one source who said he felt Policy Review Committee members came up with the idea of the affidavits to mollify the president.

President's Idea

Several other administration officials said, however, that the sworn affidavits were the president's idea.

Other administration sources insisted the president has been most disturbed by leaks that show in which direction he is leaning on foreign policy decisions, particularly when he takes a position perceived as being in conflict with a previously stated policy.

"The president is particularly sensitive about stories that portray him as bending his espoused principles to help out right-wing dictators," one source said, alleging there have been investigations of leaks of information about Mr. Carter's support for former Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran and former President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua.

At the State Department, Mr. Vance, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Newsom, Near East bureau head Harold Saunders, and 15 other persons signed the affidavits, according to sources.

No Deliberate Policy

More than half of a dozen officials interviewed by The Post — none of whom would speak for the record — said they did not believe there was a deliberate policy of intimidating internal critics of administration policy.

"I have never seen him get angry about (leaking), himself. ... But I do see in him a deep sense of disappointment when something surfaces," one White House official said. "He feels if people have to leak things then they ought to resign."

Base Disclosed

The other investigation initiated by Mr. Carter attempted to find the source of a story concerning the use of an electronic listening post in Norway to help verify Soviet compliance with provisions of the present SALT-1 treaty and the proposed SALT-2 treaty.

Published June 29, 1979, by Richard Burt of The New York Times, the story said the site in Norway was being considered as a replacement for listening posts in Iran and U-2 flights over Turkey for verification of the types and quantity of warheads launched in Soviet missile tests.

At the time, reports said CIA chief Turner had requested an investigation because the article disclosed the existence of the Norwegian base.

Several administration sources said last week, however, that the existence of the tracking station and its functions had been widely known for some time in Norway and most certainly were known to Soviet intelligence agencies.

The source said the damage from the administration viewpoint, was that the bottom of the article stated "these systems would only be able to pick up a small fraction of the missile telemetry obtained previously at the Iranian sites."

"The president's strong reaction came over the fact that this was another tool for critics of SALT-2 to use to defeat the program," said one administration source.

A Defense Department source disputed that, however, saying, "Some people here still think the Soviets did not know what that site was about."

According to a State Department source, the greatest current concern has to do with leaks coming out of the Defense Department.

"The amount of leaking now is at an all-time high," said one State Department official. He said leaks seemed to be intended to convince the public of the need for a stronger defense.

One high-ranking State Department official said both Mr. Vance and Mr. Carter were deeply bothered by leaks from the State Department. But Mr. Vance also was convinced that most leaks came not from within his department but from Mr. Brzezinski's national security council, that source said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

South African Workers Reportedly Riot

SECUNDA, South Africa, July 16 (AP)—Mixed-race construction workers were reported to have rioted last night at an important oil plant site here, according to a spokesman for Sasol, the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corp. Officials ordered work ordered halted to the third straight day. Previous shutdowns were in the wake of pro-black workers.

The spokesman said that most of the plant's construction work for about 18,000 reported to work this morning. "During the course of the morning some of the construction workers again displayed unrest ... and construction activities will not be continued for the day," the spokesman said.

It was not clear what prompted the latest unrest at this facility 12 southeast of Johannesburg. The plant will be South Africa's third extraction of oil from coal.

Rights Group Protests U.S. Aid to El Salvador

LONDON, July 16 — Amnesty International announced today has written to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie expressing its proposed U.S. aid to government security forces in El Salvador.

The international human rights organization said that the aid increase what it called the murder and torture of peasants and of the country's civilian-military junta. "At least 2,000 Salvadorans have been killed or have 'disappeared' while in the hands of conventional auxiliary security forces," the rights group said. Many were tortured, mutilated, it added.

Meanwhile, authorities in San Salvador reported that 18 persons, including a pregnant woman were tortured, mutilated with machetes and death last night by rightists. The 18 were among 27 deaths reported latest 24 hour period.

EEC Commission to Attack Trade Barriers

BRUSSELS, July 16 (Reuters)—The European Economic Community Commission plans to attack national standards regulations that trade between member states, informed sources said today.

The move, to be announced by industry commissioner Etienne non tomorrow, has been inspired by a European Court ruling that laws on such restrictions. The court held last year that a West German law on French black current liqueur that did not conform to local manufacturing standards was illegal.

The commission will ask the community's ministerial council for it to block restrictions where they are not justified by public health, safety or protection of rules against unfair trade practices, the sources said.

India, Pakistan Differ on Afghanistan Truce

NEW DELHI, July 16 (WP)—The Indian and Pakistani foreign ministers ended two days of talks today with wide differences remaining on the way to get Soviet troops out of Afghanistan and strong disagreement about an arms race in the region.

Their main areas of agreement appeared to be general. Both nations favour the withdrawal of the Soviet troops and they both are making the region a scene of U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

But they came up with no way to achieve their aim. "We are not coming on a common strategy," said Pakistani Foreign Minister Agni And he said India's purchase of "large quantities of sophisticated weapons" causes great apprehension and proposed "as a confidence measure" that the two nations open arms reductions talks. India's proposal.

Iran Closes Its Frontier In Search of Conspirators

(Continued from Page 1)

tary of the revolutionary council and head of the supreme court, said that the court would receive documentary evidence of foreign involvement.

The Iranian government has said that the United States, Israel and Iraq were implicated in the plot, which it said was intended to bring back the former shah's last prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiari, now living in exile in Paris.

Ayatollah Beheshti, told the news conference, "We are trying to discover many other members of this coup."

Army General Staff Revived by Algeria

ALGIERS, July 16 (AP)—Algerian President Benjedid Chadli, a career soldier himself, announced yesterday the revival of an army general staff and the appointment of two new deputy defense ministers.

The general staff was abolished in 1967 when Tahar Zbiri, then the chief of staff, tried to overthrow President Houari Boumedienne.

The coup was also reported to have included plans to bomb the shah's home in Tehran.

The annual step of sealing the nation's frontiers raised a series of questions about the war was done and the effects of the war.

The state radio last night announced a seven-day ban, authority of the revolutionary security-general, to block it of conspirators still at large.

Following a meeting of the revolutionary council, P. Bani-Sadr's office said that the der would remain in effect 48 hours.

Oil Minister Ali Akbari said the arrival and departure of tankers would not be affected by the 48-hour border closure.

"We did not send any troops to halt the loading," he said.

A foreign ministry spokesman said today that Turkey had to hand back a helicopter to two Iranian lieutenants in a country last Friday, the spokesman said, made public the coup was made public.

The coup was made public by the officers was still under the ministry said.

In a step aimed at ex-officials sympathetic to the present regime, it was announced that army, police and gendarme personnel living abroad would receive pensions. Anyone turned to Iran would have reviewed, the announcement.

Belgians Den Zeebrugge Si To Soviet Firm

BRUSSELS, July 16 (AP)—Soviet company has been the Belgian ministerial committee for international affairs that not locate a new plant at the port of Zeebrugge.

The company, which cables and ropes, already plant in Antwerp. Other companies are said to be in Zeebrugge, particularly tainer ships.

Zeebrugge is considered a big harbor. Most arms supplied NATO are shipped to Zeebrugge. Britain already has warned against giving the Soviet free access to Zeebrugge.

4 Explosions in Athens

ATHENS, July 16 (AP)—Four bombs exploded today and belonging to Greek and companies, but there were no deaths, police said. The Revolut Left, a group that last week responsibility for planting explosive devices at Public Corp. offices to protest rising utility costs, took responsibility for the blasts.

SALE
SWEATERS, SUITS, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, PANTS, DRESSES, SLITS.

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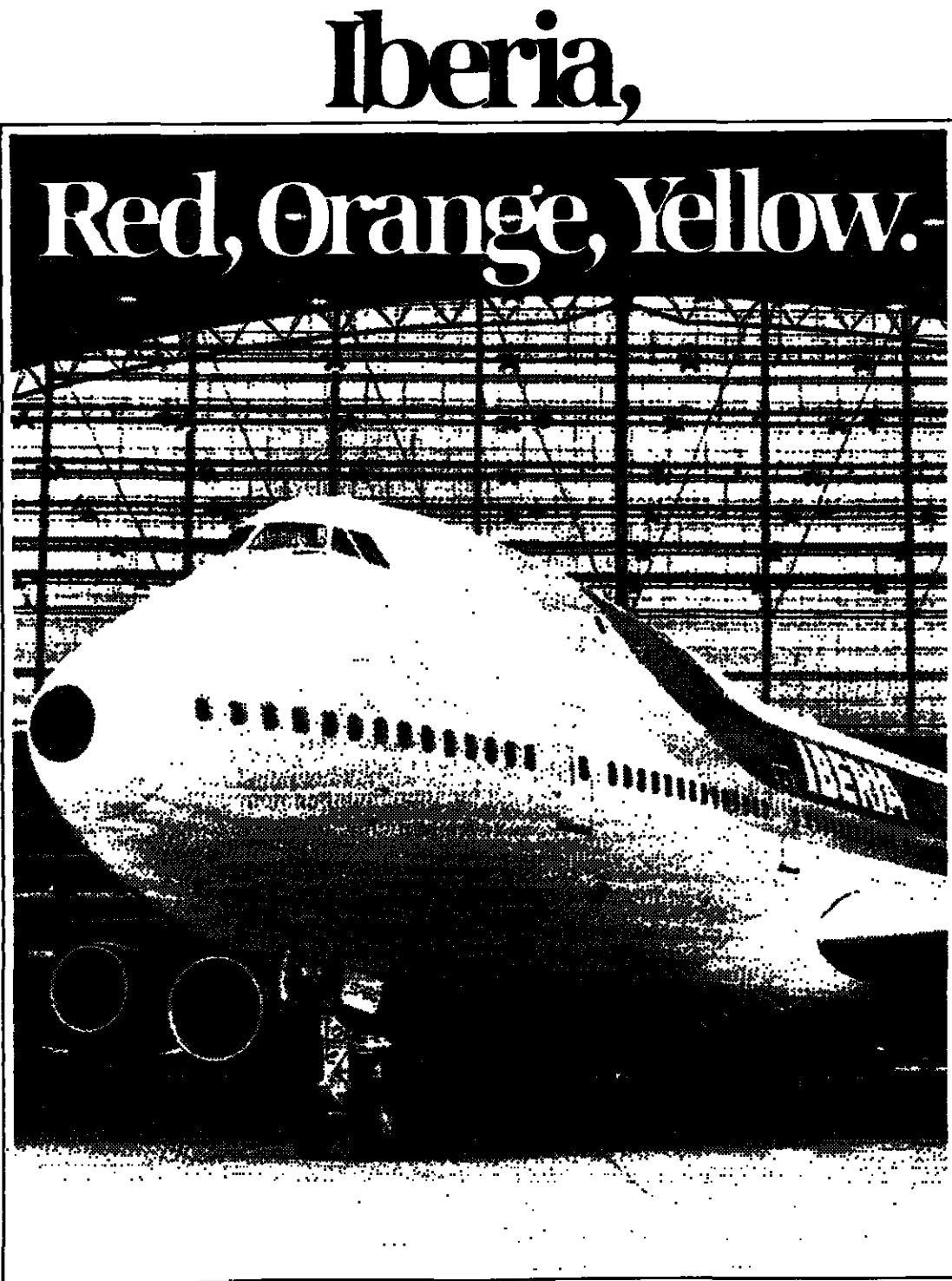
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Miami Blacks Riot Again, Policemen Are Wounded

MIAMI, July 16 (AP) — An area of Miami, Fla., was temporarily cordoned off by 500 police officers last night after five white policemen were shot and wounded. At least 29 persons were reported injured during the night of rioting and looting, sporadic shooting, and firebombing and super fire. Riots of black youths roamed the streets of Liberty City last night.

Quarter Sends Aid to States Hit by Heat

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — President Carter yesterday directed federal officials to make \$6.75 million available to six states to provide relief to the poor from the heat in which 724 persons have died in 17 states since June 22. Gov. Bob James yesterday gave the third state to declare emergency because of the heat, which has been linked to 61 deaths in that state. The declaration allows state and local officials to bypass state laws for emergency assistance, and the first step in seeking federal aid.

The federal money, to be made available by the Community Services Administration, which is the federal's antipoverty agency, is used for such things as fans, air conditioning, utility bills and transportation to relief centers. The amount of assistance to be provided varies by state: Texas, \$2.5 million; Iowa, \$1.25 million; Arkansas, \$1 million; Louisiana, \$1 million each; Mississippi, \$1 million; and Missouri, \$1 million. President Carter also directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to distribute agricultural assistance to farmers hard-hit by the drought. Economic losses to livestock and poultry in the Midwest caused by the drought heat and drought were estimated at more than \$2 billion.

Power Emergency
The Tennessee Valley Authority, which provides electricity to seven states in the Southeast, yesterday declared a power emergency and asked customers to raise temperatures on air conditioners, use electric water heaters and use nonessential use of electricity between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. The governors of Missouri, which has the highest death toll, and Arkansas have declared states of emergency. Missouri yesterday issued the heat had caused 166 deaths and said it was probably responsible for 39 others. A state of emergency also was declared Monday in Georgia.

Heat Kills 3 in Turkey

ISTANBUL, July 16 (AP) — Soldiers and a state employee today in a heat wave with temperatures of up to 120 degrees in eastern Turkey, sources said. Soldiers were hospitalized, and the official in Diyarbakir provided an army commander to help because of the heat, the sources said.

Germany Explosion

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, July 16 (AP) — One person was killed and seven injured yesterday in an explosion at the giant Bayer chemical factory in Leverkusen, police said. The blast broke windows in town's central shopping area.

Ford Reportedly Tells Reagan He Needs Bush to Win Election

By Lou Cannon

DETROIT, July 16 (WP) — The last Republican president told the man who wants to be the next one that he should choose George Bush as a running mate, according to reliable sources.

Mr. Bush, the 56-year-old former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and former Texas congressman, received a recommendation yesterday that he would tell Ronald Reagan: "You have at best a 50-50 chance of winning this election. If you believe otherwise, you are wrong. I have run against these guys and they are tough."

Mr. Ford's point, which a source said he made strongly in the private meeting with Mr. Reagan, was that the present polls showing a runaway cannot be believed. Mr. Reagan, he said, needs a strong running mate, one who would unify the party.

Mr. Reagan, however, has yet to indicate his own choice. The decision could come this morning when he or his principal aides meet with prospective running mates.

[Later, in a television interview, Mr. Ford separated himself from some of the more conservative Republican positions, the Associated Press reported.]

[Mr. Ford said he thought it would be inappropriate to select judges because of a position on the issues, in reference to a Republican call for the appointment of judges who respect "the sanctity of innocent human life."]

[He also said he plans to continue supporting the proposed Equal Rights Amendment. "That's a fundamental difference between Gov. Reagan and myself."]

Republican Star Orator Shuns Notes, Prompters

By A. O. Sulzberger Jr.

DETROIT, July 16 (NYT) — Guy Vander Jagt delivered the most important speech of his life last night's keynote address at the Republican National Convention — from memory.

The two prompting machines flanking the massive podium where he stood were blank. There were no notes in front of him.

No other speech at this convention and, apparently, no keynote address in this century has been given like this. But for the Michigan congressman, whom some consider a contender for the vice presidential slot with Ronald Reagan, it was nothing new.

Ever since he entered politics, this 48-year-old debating champion with a voice that can transcend an audience with its depth and resonance has given his speeches from memory.

He does not even write them out. Rather, he wanders around outside his home in the conservative farming district along Lake Michigan that he has represented since 1966, "talking it out with the trees and the squirrels."

Good Reputation
They must give him good advice, because the affable Rep. Vander Jagt (pronounced Vander Jack) has made a reputation in and out of Congress as an accomplished orator.

Mr. Reagan's decision to pick him for the keynote speech shows "good judgment, keen insight and wisdom in his evaluation of people," the congressman humbly admitted recently.

Even if he is passed over for a place on the Republican ticket this fall, as is expected, he is one of two leading contenders for the post of House minority leader next year. And he knows that this speech may play an important role, if only as a spoiler, in that race.

He has been a conservative congressman. In recent years he has supported production of the B-1 bomber and voted against carrying out the terms of the Panama Canal treaties. He has voted for various

measures limiting federal funding for abortions.

Last year the conservative American for Constitutional Action rated Rep. Vander Jagt 83 out of a possible 100, and the liberal Americans for Democratic Action gave him a 5 percent rating.

Since 1975 he has served as chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, traveling the country to get Republicans elected to the House. In 1978 the committee, an arm of the House minority, disbursed about \$3 million in money and services to Republican candidates.

The post reinvigorated him. He had thought of retiring from the House in 1974, and had been spending hours in the House gymnasium playing paddleball because of his dissatisfaction. In fact, he would occasionally show up for a vote on the House floor in tennis shoes.

The job also allowed him to build up a network of friends around the country and gave him the impetus to run for minority leader. The current leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, plans to step down unless the Republicans win a majority of seats in this fall's election, a possibility that most observers consider unlikely.

Chief Opponent
Rep. Vander Jagt's main opponent for the post is Robert Michel of Illinois, now the minority whip.

The Michigan congressman, who has said he would accept the vice presidential nomination in "one one-hundredth of a second" if it were offered, has never had a serious face-to-face meeting alone with Mr. Reagan. He has had discussions with him only three times, all at the 1976 convention, when as a supporter of President Gerald Ford he was paired in debates against Mr. Reagan.

He has, however, met with William Casey, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, who said the Michigan Republican was being considered for the post and asked him for extensive medical and financial records.

Man Is Arrested In Carter Threat

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP) — A man sought for threatening the life of President Carter — and whose Dallas apartment housed an arsenal of weapons — was arrested Monday in nearby San Jose. Officers said Majed Ahmed allegedly made an verbal threat against President Carter June 29 in Dallas in front of witnesses.

The Secret Service said Mr. Ahmed, who is believed to be a Jordanian and is in the United States on a student's visa but does not attend school, said he was a captain in the Palestine Liberation Organization and had committed 100 murders, including the Texas slayings of two Lebanese students who were "causing trouble for the PLO." Two Lebanese students were found dead in Irving, Texas, in October, 1978.

Mr. Ahmed reportedly told witnesses that the order to kill the president would come from the Palestine Liberation Organization. He showed witnesses a poster of President Carter with a bullet drawn on the face and said he practiced throwing knives at the poster, the Secret Service said.

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Republicans' Platform, Longest Ever, Offers a Little Something for Everyone

By Adam Clymer

DETROIT, July 16 (NYT) — Adopting the longest party platform in U.S. political history last night, the Republican Party took nearly 40,000 words to tell the American people what it wants to be.

But in the process it also told the public quite a bit about itself and more than the Ronald Reagan campaign may be comfortable with last night.

The platform's innovative emphasis lies in its commitment to economic stimulus, especially to the tax cuts that it mentions no fewer than 46 times. As Democrats did as recently as 1976, it scorns the use of unemployment to fight inflation.

"That economic plank is the most progressive we've ever had," said Bill Brock, the Republican National chairman.

In its other major thrusts, the platform commits the party to achieving "military superiority" over the Soviet Union through substantial spending increases, and to solving the energy problem by exploration and development, not conservation.

But this platform is also the product of a convention at which three of five delegates call themselves conservative and at which the most conservative of them won seats on the platform committee.

So it also calls for anti-abortion judges on the federal courts, drops the party's commitment to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment and salutes the private automobile as a vital symbol of "personal mobility and freedom."

The Democrats are ready to label Republican solutions to the problems of the economy, arms and energy as simplistic. But they will also stress the promises on abortion and private cars as they seek to make the Republicans sound extreme and out of date.

It is easy to exaggerate the impact of platforms themselves on elections. In a television age, they are no longer widely read.

But the impression they create, their trivialities, sometimes enhanced by television, still does matter. The emphasis that the Democrats in 1972 placed, or appeared to place, on issues such as homosexual rights and marijuana helped defeat them.

Meeting With Feminists
Even yesterday the Republicans were seeking to sand the rough edges of perceptions of their platform. Mr. Reagan himself met with several Republican feminists to try to assure them that he and the party care about equality for women, even if they do not support the proposed ERA.

This is indeed a platform easy to attack or defend, for it does not mention Wendell Wilkie's 1940 co-terization of platforms as "fusions of ambiguity." It is more like Mr. Reagan's prescription for party policy, heard more in 1976 than this year: "a banner of bold colors, no pastel shades."

It is a coherently conservative document. The only obvious point on which it may be attacked for lacking internal consistency is its promise to cut taxes deeply, increase arms spending sharply and balance the budget.

Democrats are already ridiculing the incompatibility of those goals. But Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, the Reagan campaign chairman, insisted Sunday that they were compatible. He said on the CBS television program "Face the Nation" that all this could be accomplished by going "back to the private sector" and unleashing the nation's traditional values and enterprise.

Appeal to New Groups
Another obvious area of political controversy is the effort that the Republicans have made, which is crystallized in their platform, to offer themselves as a party that deserves the support of blacks, Hispanic-Americans and the poor.

The message comes from a convention whose delegates have a median family income of \$47,000, according to a CBS News poll.

That is a level reached by approximately one family in 20 in the nation, according to the Census Bureau, and that fact offers a point of attack against a policy that maintains that the disadvantaged can be helped mainly through jobs. The jobs, in turn, are to be produced by tax cuts that help the wealthy and the middle class most and by reducing regulations on business.

But future controversy aside, this platform emphasizes makes it clear that the Republicans are thinking about the groups that have usually rejected them. And the tax-cut theory, rather than the customary emphasis on reducing federal spending, shows that their approach is nontraditional.

The Republican platform essentially blames all the nation's problems on Democratic politicians, especially President Carter: "Divided, leaderless, unseeing, uncom-

prehending, they plod on with listless offerings of pale imitations of the same policies they have pursued so long, knowing full well their futility."

The draft of the Democratic platform, in contrast, maintains that the Carter administration "has made progress in solving a mess inherited from Republicans. Because of Democratic rule, it argues, 'We are a

stronger nation... We are at peace... We are a more just nation.'"

Martin Anderson, Mr. Reagan's issues chief, contended yesterday that the difference between the two platforms is that the Republican document shows that "the party is really looking toward the future, while the Democrats are saying, 'We've got to pull back.'"

The area in which this difference is clearest is energy, where the Republicans argue that shortages can be eliminated with production and the Democrats stress conservation.

The Democratic document, while calling for greater production of energy, cautions against environmental damage and touts against nuclear power. "We must make energy conservation our highest priority," it insists.

For the Republicans, the solution is to "move forward on all fronts simultaneously, including oil and gas, coal and nuclear." The accident at Three Mile Island is proof that

nuclear power does not "endanger public health or safety." The 35-mile-an-hour speed limit is scorned.

This party platform, like the dozens that have preceded it, is not a binding commitment for the party or its candidate, Mr. Reagan's aides make that clear, and the Democratic National Convention's Rules Committee recently rejected a proposal by supporters of Sen. Edward Kennedy that candidates state in writing which sections they would feel bound by.

But the very inevitability of some promises shows that this is not a new problem. In this fiscal year, with federal outlays near \$600 billion, the Republicans pledge to "halt excessive federal spending by eliminating waste, fraud and duplication."

In 1840, when federal outlays totaled \$24.3 million, one of the earliest Democratic platforms resolved "that it is the duty of every branch of government to enforce the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs."

6th Congressman Indicted in FBI Bribery Probe

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP) — U.S. Rep. Richard Kelly yesterday became the sixth congressman to be indicted by federal grand juries in the so-called Abscam undercover operation.

The Florida Republican, who immediately issued a statement denying any criminal conduct, was indicted along with two other persons. All three are accused of participating in a conspiracy to trade Rep. Kelly's congressional influence for bribes.

According to the charges, Rep. Kelly took \$25,000 of a promised \$250,000 from FBI undercover agents in return for promising to introduce a bill to help solve immigration problems for an undercover agent posing as a foreign businessman.

He has admitted taking the money but has said he did it because he was conducting his own undercover operation of some "shady characters" who were trying to buy immigration bills for wealthy Arab clients. Indicted along with Rep. Kelly were Stanley Weisz, a New York accountant, and Eugene Cuzzio, a business consultant in Florida.

Other congressmen indicted so far in the Abscam investigation are Rep. John Jenrette Jr., D-S.C., Rep. Frank Thompson Jr., D-N.J., Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., Rep. Michael Myers, D-Pa., and Rep. Raymond Lederer, D-Pa.

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Japan's Compromise Figure

Japan has long been known for its politics of consensus, so it should come as no surprise that a man whose most noticeable qualification for leadership is a lack of enemies has been chosen to succeed Masayoshi Ohira as premier. Zenko Suzuki, who served for seven years as chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's executive committee, is known for his talents as a conciliator rather than for his opinions or policies.

He was selected, as have all postwar Japanese prime ministers, by the factions that run the LDP. Since there is no marked disagreement on issues among the faction leaders, the process centered on finding a compromise figure who would not be handicapped by personal rivalries with other powerful politicians such as Toshio Komoto, the driving force in former premier Takeo Miki's faction and Yasuhiro Nakasone, a former defense minister who heads his own faction. Mr. Suzuki wasted no time in announcing that Mr. Komoto and Mr. Nakasone would fill important Cabinet posts.

There is a strong temptation, especially in the midst of the raucous quadrennial circus now underway in Detroit, to praise the decorum of the Japanese political process. The notion of consensus also has some appeal, especially by contrast with the contentiousness of a U.S. presidential campaign. There are obvious advantages to the smoothness of the transition under the Japanese system and to the consistency it implies for Japanese policy at home and abroad. Many of the U.S. allies have deplored the lack of such smoothness and consistency in the U.S. system. And

Mr. Suzuki's modesty in accepting his new post was refreshing.

But there is reason to question whether comparisons with the U.S. electoral process are valid. How, for example, does the idea of national consensus square with majority rule and minority rights? What works in Japan for cultural and historical reasons, will not necessarily work in the United States. The smooth shifting of gears from one administration to another in Japan has to do with the fact that the LDP has ruled virtually without interruption since the war, and with the close relationship between the bureaucracy and big business. Neither one-party rule nor business-government hand-holding fits well with U.S. traditions and values. As for modesty, understatement can be as much of an art in Japan as bluster is in Texas.

The true test of whether the Japanese system has worked this time will be Mr. Suzuki's performance. He is generally expected to follow Mr. Ohira's policies. There is nothing in his background to suggest that he will launch new initiatives in domestic affairs, and in foreign relations, he will almost certainly continue the Japanese practice of following U.S. and European leads. The defining characteristic of his foreign policy may be the way he uses Japan's weight in areas where the United States and Europe disagree. He will also be judged by the skill with which he handles U.S. and European leaders who live in increasing dread of Japanese exports flooding their markets. He will have to offer them something more than conciliation if a trade war is to be avoided.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Republican Tunnel

As the acclamation demonstrated, Ronald Reagan represents his party. That's not true of the 1,994 people who do the nominating. For 50 years, the Grand Old Party has acted more like a Grand Old Club in the way it has apportioned delegates, favoring small states that have been loyal Republicans.

The result has been a convention, and a national committee, considerably more conservative than the party as a whole. That's still true, but now for the first time, the Rules Committee seems willing to let in a little air. There is light at the end of the tunnel.

No miracles occurred. The committee remained grudging when Puerto Rican Republicans asked to increase their delegation from 14 to 22. Its answer was almost worse than no: If Puerto Rico becomes a state, it can have a state's portion, maybe even a little more. Suppliants for the million voting-age Americans living abroad did no better. The Democrats make provision for them; why not the party toward which most of them incline? The Rules Committee said no.

The rule-makers were as chilly when Josiah Lee Auspitz submitted a carefully researched proposal, on behalf of the Ripon Society, to reform the process of selecting delegates. In the past, party chieftains barely deigned to acknowledge such ideas; this time, at least they gingerly offered a

study. There was a warmer response to urging that something be done about the painfully long and expensive primary process.

Small wonder; these entreaties were not from Ripon reformers but from people like Sen. Robert Dole, former party chairman and Gerald Ford's running mate in 1976. He knows the travail of the 1980 marathon; as he recently remarked, by the time the campaign reached his home state of Kansas, half-way through the primaries, only two candidates were left in the race — neither of them him.

Once again, the Rules Committee called for a study; but this time it set a deadline for a report, Jan. 1.

It is an opening, and it creates responsibility. Such studies can easily turn into an elegant way of sweeping reform under a conservative rug. There is a duty here for primary candidates like Sens. Dole and Baker to press proposals on the study committee and to focus attention on its work. Party chairman Brock has a duty to encourage the committee and assure it of able staff. And there is a duty to act promptly, before all concerned are swept up in the fall campaign and revulsion over the endless primaries fades. Almost before we know it, we'll be staring at yet another campaign, and another tunnel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Abominations

In the Iranian town of Kerman the other day, two women and two men were buried chest-deep in the earth so that people could bombard them with rocks. They were dead in 15 minutes.

The authorities explained that stoning for sex offenses was sanctified by the Koran. Iran's chief executioner, Ayatollah Khomeini, shrugged his assent: "We approve of anything the Koran says. What is the difference between killing people with stones and with bullets? But throwing stones certainly teaches people a lesson."

The story was a one-day wonder, and the world moved on. But it is hard to forget because Iran is only one of many governments that tolerate, even encourage, the brutal termination of "undesirables." And no matter how ghastly the procedure, there is always someone smoothly arguing that official inhumanity must be seen "in perspective" and "understood."

In the case of Iran, some argue, Americans ought to recall their partnership with the shah and therefore complicity in the torture carried out by his secret police. It is also said that Americans should "understand" Islam and not use their own values to judge other cultures. After all, death by stoning is also a common practice in Saudi Arabia, and is it worth upsetting the Saudis by making a fuss?

At least on "practical" grounds, Americans are further asked to be understanding of anti-terrorist excesses by governments with which the United States collaborates in one degree or another — the Philippines, Argenti-

na, South Korea, Indonesia. Sad to say, this indulgence is now being claimed for Turkey.

As a terrorist challenge has mounted, Ankara has relaxed restraints on police torture and, more ominously, by free-wheeling vigilante gangs. Not long ago, a young dissident schoolteacher missing from his village was found with his eyes and tongue gouged out and his head soaked in acid to assure an agonizing death.

We decline to "understand." It has taken centuries to distill a code of human rights that transcends differences in creed or ideology and its norms have been defined in UN treaties. These are, admittedly, routinely flouted, but to argue that lack of compliance invalidates the norms is to argue that an unpunished murder invalidates the laws against homicide.

This unhappy epoch teaches no more vivid lesson than the danger of excusing the indefensible. To the medieval mind of an Ayatollah Khomeini, death by stoning is justified because it is mentioned in the Koran. But for centuries, Islam also sanctioned slavery, and it was one of the scandals of imperialism that the slave-trade was abetted or winked at by Europeans. Cultural relativism has its limits, and at some point tolerance becomes complicity. The stoning at Kerman, like any act of official sadism, can properly be understood only in this sense — as an obscenity that coarsens the common name of humanity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1905

NEW YORK — This afternoon, Lt. Peary, of the U.S. Navy, was escorted down to New York harbor, preparatory to his new expedition to the North Pole, which starts tomorrow. Before leaving, Lt. Peary expressed to his friends his confidence in finding the North Pole, a confidence fostered by many years' experience and his belief that his ship, the Roosevelt, is better equipped for polar work than any previous craft. "If," he quoted his own words, "I am so fortunate as to unfurl the Stars and Stripes at the point which my instruments tell is the North Pole, provided the point be on land and not on water, I am going to do my work so thoroughly as to leave no room for dispute or scientific squabbling."

Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1930

CONSTANTINOPLE — Regular Turkish troops, after having annihilated Kurdish insurgent bands in the Zilan area to the north of Lake Van, are soon to start a great repressive movement against rebellious Kurds encamped on the slopes of Mount Ararat. In view of the deterrence of these parties, the drive will take some time, especially as the terrain is so rugged and the insurgents are helped with material supplied by Turkish tribes. They are commanded by some Turkish officers who have deserted. Several villages, whose inhabitants joined the rebels, have been destroyed. Over 3,000 Kurdish corpses have been found all along the Zilan valley. The Turkish losses have not been so great.



'Ronnie, We Hardly Know Ye'

By James Reston

DETROIT — The Republicans have had a joyous party in Detroit. In a spectacular eruption of glass skyscrapers and vast sports arenas in the center of this troubled automotive capital of the world, they have concentrated day and night on having fun, and in between, on denouncing the failures of the Carter administration. But there is still a feeling here of: "Ronnie, we hardly know ye."

The GOP leaders have been very tough and aggressively articulate. From former President Gerald Ford, former Secretary of the Treasury Simon, and former Secretary of State Kissinger, they have developed two themes: The Carter administration's record on domestic economic affairs has been a "disaster," and its record on foreign affairs has been an "irretrievable catastrophe." This, they all agree, threatens the security of the United States. Therefore, as Ford insisted, in an exceptionally personal conclusion: "Carter must go."

More Startling

In some ways, Kissinger's speech was more startling than anybody else's. Not so long ago, he was arguing publicly that the hope of the United States was in a compromise between the political parties, in a nonpartisan foreign policy that would persuade the allies and adversaries of the United States that we were a united country. But in recent months he has come to the belief that President Carter's foreign policy is not only inconsistent but frivolous, and that, as he made clear in Detroit, the security of the free nations of the world depends on a change of government in Washington.

"A new administration is needed," he told this convention, "to restore steadiness and coherence to our foreign policy. The world is in turmoil because America... has lost its compass course. If you do not know where you are going, every road will get you nowhere." Kissinger had a talk with former President Ford in California a few days ago and with Ronald Reagan here in Detroit Tuesday. Kissinger and Reagan are not each other's favorite characters, but in his speech to the convention, Kissinger defined a theme, written before he talked to Reagan, that is very much along the line Reagan has favored in the past.

Partisan

The former secretary of state was uncharacteristically partisan. "The Carter administration," he said, "has managed the extraordinary feat of having at one and the same time the worst relations with our allies, the worst relations with our adversaries, and the most serious upheavals in the developing world since the end of World War II."

"A philosophy of abdication has been allied to a diplomacy of incoherence," Kissinger said. "What are our Allies to make of a policy that first proposes to demilitarize the Indian Ocean and now seeks bases in all its corners?" "That offered our allies a neutron bomb and then withdrew it? That promised in 1976 to cut our defense budget, canceled or delayed every strategic program it inherited, and now fiddles with figures to pretend an increase?"

"That first called Iran an island of stability and then dithered while it slid into hostility? Kissinger went on and on with this series of contradictions. All this proves, however, is that the Republicans are united in their opposition to Carter and his administration. It does not prove that they are united in any Republican policies or remedies for the problems they feel Carter has failed to solve.

Theme

The theme of this convention, plastered all over the place, is "Togetherness, A New Beginning." But these delegates, and even the leaders of this party, are not really together, except on getting rid of Carter. You cannot talk to any of them without getting this feeling: There is an odd paradox in this gathering, a little like Detroit itself, which looks optimistic with its soaring new glass palaces along the river, but is surrounded by alarming economic problems and doubts about the future.

The delegates here, with their se-

rious intentions and their silly hats, are not really "together" and don't give the impression of being on the verge of any "new beginning." When they talk seriously about Reagan, and are asked what "new beginning" they think he has in mind, they looked vaguely dazed, and don't seem to have the vaguest idea of where he is going or who's going with him.

This is not to say that they don't like him. He has been here as he usually is, very amiable. He has subjected himself to some hard interviews in the last few days, and has handled some curve-ball questions with common sense and good humor.

Also, Reagan has indicated —

though this still remains to be proved — that he is listening to the advice of the talented and experienced members of his own party and will mobilize its best brains, if he is elected in November. Certainly he has been listening to leaders of all persuasions since he arrived here. So he has made a good impression. Under severe and even provocative questioning, he has been patient, calm, energetic, pragmatic, and unfailingly courteous.

In the coming days, he will have the advantage of time to organize for several weeks before the Democrats work out their own personal and political tangles. Even to organize and define his own thought and explain what kind of Cabinet

and philosophy would guide him if elected.

That is one of the most interesting aspects of this Republican convention. Even Reagan's closest advisers don't seem to know him very well and are not even willing to guess what he would do after he's nominated. Oddly, this is true of many of his most enthusiastic supporters. They agree that he's a master of reading his lines, but they don't know who will write them. The Republican moderates have been pushed aside in Detroit, but even the conservatives, who finally have their own man, don't know what he will do once he is nominated this week.

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Poland: Chance for Reforms?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — It was in June, 1956, in Poznan, western Poland, that the workers took to the streets to demonstrate against stifling austerity and to demand "bread and justice."

The police quelled the disturbance by shooting into the crowd leaving dozens of dead demonstrators in the streets.

To avoid what appeared to be an inevitable civil war, the leaders of the Communist Party resigned en masse and Wladislaw Gomulka, a survivor of Stalin's prisons, took control of the regime, announcing that the ideal of Communism was correct, but that system has worked badly.

In December, 1970, the workers of the major coastal cities, Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin marched in the streets for the same reasons. Once again, the police used their guns to quell the riots and this time, there were hundreds of bodies in the streets. And once again, the head of the regime fell.

Lessons Learned

Gomulka was replaced by Edward Gierek, who announced to one and all that legitimate as it is, the idea of socialism has been applied badly. He vowed to "have confidence in man" and to understand the lessons learned through the painful events of June, 1956 and December, 1970.

And he kept his word. When the workers struck in 1976 and again took to the streets to protest price increases, the government immediately backed down, the police did not shoot and the party leaders remained in power.

The way the Warsaw authorities went about it this month is further proof that they have learned the lessons of the past. The increase in meat prices was imposed with extreme caution. It affected only certain areas, and even only certain specified districts. Everything was done to prevent a confrontation, violence and above all, contamination of the whole country.

Wherever a strike broke out or there were indications of unrest, the government hesitated or backed down, and negotiations were opened, immediately between workers' delegations and the management of the various factories.

The regime is busy applying its vital policy of "truth in pricing" without creating too much unhappiness, but without agreeing to too large an increase in salaries, which would lead to a greater inflationary spiral. The mission is almost as impossible as it is necessary.

Up to 40 percent of the Polish national budget is used to subsidize food prices and no nation can long support such a drain. Reform, a thorough reform is necessary if this rich country hopes to move out of its vicious circle of shortages and rebellions.

The government is fully aware of the seriousness of the problem: All the goals of the current economic plan have been cut and inflation will top 10 percent this year.

Premier Edward Babuch has made it clear that he intends to attack the problem at the roots. First he has fired hundreds of civil servants, some of them at the ministerial level, for incompetence (150 in the building sector alone).

Then he decreed a price rise to clean out the market, first for imported products or those made under license in Poland: refrigerators (more than 70 percent), washing machines (70 percent), sewing machines (150 percent), cigarettes (40 percent), Coca-Cola (30 percent) and gasoline which is still rising.

After that, the cost of service and the economies of other countries. While it's true that any large-scale "dumping" of U.S. dollars by the Saudis would cause short-term shock-waves, the effects Mr. Bennett alludes to are only influenced by long-term sustained price movements. An artificial revaluation of the currencies that the Saudis move into would be met by massive short-selling and borrowing for conversion, and would tend to be very brief. One need only look to the recent silver crash, and to the debacle in gold that is probably just around the corner.

LEO NICOLAIDES.

Athens.

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Letters

Women's View

During the World Conference of the United Nations on the Decade of the Woman in Copenhagen, we are appealing to all of those who participated in its organization.

This conference gives us the opportunity to present our point of view about those questions that preoccupy women: social life, equality, education, health and employment.

We know that actions have been envisaged to use this conference for partisan ends and to distract it from its real goal.

Politicalization has no place in such a meeting.

It would be desirable that this conference, which brings together women from all countries, retain its universal character.

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR.
MADELEINE RENAUD.
LOUISE WEISS.

Copenhagen.

Saudi Fiscal Moves

In his article "Saudi Finance Chief Discusses Oil Income" (IHT, July 4), Robert Bennett states that by shifting its foreign exchange reserves, Saudi Arabia could significantly affect the currency values

A Warning Slow Death In Detroit

By Joseph Kra

DETROIT — The Reg came here to De broaden the base of his p did they? So far at least it has to be: not much, if at al

The urban United States, ized by this city, was one target for Republican gressing inflation, the C ministration has caused a crease in the take-home working people. It has had inflation by unemployment further adverse impact on people — especially in big al cities such as Detroit.

The Republicans haven' ately slapped urban Ameri face. But they didn't have their attitude on budget ma At present there shape 1 cit of over \$50 billion in 1 year alone. The Republic promised to balance the They have also promised t about \$30 billion, and an in defense spending of al billion. That leaves a defic billion to wipe out.

How will it be wiped out certainly by cuts in sub housing, health, urban t tion, education and the vices which make urban ible. So it will be very su the major urban centers toward the Republican Pa

A second constituency appeal comprise that grow ber of Americans affected has been called the "post-ist" values. Those are p primarily concerned ab economic or physical statu have been mostly interest ing satisfaction through ing job, or a voice in the their community.

That group has been p Jimmy Carter's turn to the such matters as national and energy policy. It wo liked to go Republican, any ty made a step in their dir stress on the quality of life.

But to the Americans in newer values, the star Republicans by cuts in sub housing, health, urban t tion, education and the vices which make urban ible. So it will be very su the major urban centers toward the Republican Pa

Finally, there are the economic institutions that this country with slow d have been worried by the basic industries, includi and steel. We have seen i ure to make rapid adju major cause of both slow growth and ongoing infla

To those conditions traced the present imb both the internal and exte tion of the United State one hand, there is the i poverty of the major nort dependent on the older dustry, as against the wealth of the Sun Belt o ther hand, there is the e United States in the e ticularly with respect to o trics that have proved m able to changing conditi bly West Germany and Ja

In theory, the Republi the right party to deal wit death problem. They are y the party of enterprise.

But for those who look publicans as the angel of the convention has been a appointing. The party h by its stand on the social reluctance to face the fu platform stresses free ente blind, old-fashioned sen still is the adversary stann ing government. Ronald himself, and every othe note has shown hostil federal authority. The slaps government, an "smaller communities, su family, the neighborhood workplace."

Unfortunately, howe "family, the neighborhood workplace" cannot organi vidualization of U.S. in. They cannot promote the duries that have to be i nor ease out the old ones to be contracted.

Action to that effect re cision in one place — are ernment. By denying gov critical role in restoring the country, the Republi reality. They show these as stand-patters domi outworn shibboleths. The very hard for progressives had it with President C cause of his "small is b preach.

To be sure, the inabl Republican Party to ma port is not definitive. Ma crats remain disaffect to appeal. But if it comes appeal will have to be t the body of the party, in Gov. Reagan himself.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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International Herald Tribune, S.A.
an capital of 1,000,000 F.R.C. Paris No 72 B 2112.
179-181, rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, France.
Tel. 741-1545. Telex: 612118 Herald Paris Cable: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Taylor.
In U.S.A. — Subscription price: \$25 yearly.
Second class post paid at Long Beach, Calif., No. 11101.
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Continental Postnet No 34 221.

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Debt Accord Seen As Turning Point

U.S.-Pakistan Ties Grow Warmer

By Nicholas Gage

CAMARAD, Pakistan (NYT) — Relations between the United States and Pakistan, which have been deteriorating for several years, may be turning a new leaf with the signing of a debt rescheduling agreement. The U.S. Embassy here, which has been closed since 1975, recently reopened its doors.

Intervened in Afghanistan last December and the United States offered Pakistan \$400 million in aid. President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq dismissed the sum as "peanuts" and Washington made no effort to increase it.

Approval of the rescheduling was of considerable importance to Pakistan because its annual debt service is \$700 million, putting great pressure on the economy. The rescheduling is conditional on Pakistan's reaching an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. But Pakistan has already taken the kind of measures the IMF generally wants before approving an agreement.



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq



Arthur Hummel Jr.

S. Airmen Make Home of Bit of Egyptian Desert

By Christopher S. Wren

WEST AIR BASE, Egypt — But for the rows of portable toilet units and the occasional sight of a U.S. Air Force blue-striped Phantom, this desert landscape would seem to be a military installation in the Southwest of the United States.

With the arrival of a dozen Phantoms and their crews, slightly more than 600 Americans were living in a segregated corner of the base. Their number is expected to fall to 500 in a few days when some of the technicians who erected the portable village fly out, leaving the others to run the camp for the squadron of 400.

The Air Force is trying to make the desert a little more like home. Food is flown in from Europe and cooked and served in an olive drab mess hall that resembles a squashed geodesic dome. The beer comes from the United States. A small outdoor screen has been erected for the nightly movie and there are plans to put in a basketball court.

Benjamin Selvin, Ex-Band Leader, Dies in U.S. at 82

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — Benjamin B. Selvin, 82, who made more than 9,000 recordings as a band leader, died after a heart attack yesterday.

Known as the "dean of the recorded music industry," Mr. Selvin began his career in 1917 with a band at the Moulin Rouge night club in New York. In the 1920s, he led various orchestras featuring such musicians as Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller and Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey. He once paid Eugene Ormandy \$26 for playing the violin in his band.

Mr. Selvin's dance-band record of "Dardanella" in 1919 was the first to sell more than a million copies. He is said to have made more recordings than anyone anywhere.

Atlantic Alliance: Readjustment Required

(Continued from Page 1)

attempting a risky, hardline strategy against the Soviet Union that has little chance of forcing the Russians out of Afghanistan. But Western Europe's own course of action to deal with the Soviets resembles not so much a strategy as a list of justifications for downplaying the Afghan crisis.

There is a tendency among West Europeans to accept that for security reasons the Russians could not tolerate the emergence of a potentially hostile Afghan regime on their border, and that the Soviet action does not signal the beginning of a move toward the vital Gulf oil region. There is a willingness in Europe to believe that the Russians will be unable to snuff out the Afghan rebellion and will eventually seek negotiations for a face-saving political solution to the crisis.

way off, even for a leader like the French president who expects to be elected for another seven-year term in 1981.

It is difficult to imagine in the near future the emergence of an independent European defense force that could replace the American nuclear umbrella. The British are determined to modernize their missile system with American aid and have not even considered pooling their nuclear forces with the French.

Overall Impression

The Europeans often contend that they hold a more "realistic" view of detente than the United States to the extent that American attitudes toward the Soviet Union allegedly swing from overly friendly to overly hostile. At the same time, West Europeans point out that detente has been far more rewarding for them than for the U.S., and they offer a long list of benefits as evidence: the more than 200,000 ethnic Germans who have emigrated to West Germany from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; freer access to Berlin and East Germany; a multibillion dollar trade with the Soviet bloc that is almost four times as large as U.S. commerce with those countries, and which accounts for about 300,000 Western European jobs in an era of high unemployment; the sense of relief that detente has brought to Western European countries bordering on the heavily armed East bloc.

With these factors in mind, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and then Chancellor Leonid Brezhnev. While the two Western leaders strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan — and Mr. Schmidt brought back a Russian hint on willingness to negotiate the balance of medium-range missiles in Europe — the overall impression was that the Afghan crisis was shoved slightly into the background and that the Western Europeans were prodding the United States toward relaxing its tough stance a bit against the Soviets.

These diplomatic initiatives have been followed up by a state visit by President Giscard d'Estaing to West Germany during which he called for "a strong and independent Europe" and the "re-emergence of a European presence, acting in its own way for its own ends, in the great debates which stir the world."

But such a vision seems a long way off, even for a leader like the French president who expects to be elected for another seven-year term in 1981.

Fuel Price Rise Is Slower in U.S. Than in Europe

NEW YORK, July 16 (UPI) — European retail prices for gasoline and home heating oil rose by 10 cents to 30 cents a gallon more than U.S. prices did in the second quarter of 1980, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

Gasoline prices now exceed \$3 a gallon in Copenhagen, Rome, Paris and Helsinki, compared with \$1.30 a gallon in Washington, according to a Swedish Petroleum Institute survey made available to the oil journal. The weekly said Monday that the surge in European pump prices reflected, in part, tax increases ranging from 6 cents to 19 cents a gallon.

The pre-tax price also rose less in the United States as falling demand and high inventories bit into retail margins — a pattern now also showing up in Britain, the journal said.

Sihanouk Says He Will Decline Cambodia Role

PEKING, July 16 (AP) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday that he will return to China from North Korea at the end of July, but he is giving up politics and will not attempt to form a coalition in his country.

In a telegram from Pyongyang sent to the Associated Press in Peking, Prince Sihanouk said: "I will not accept China's invitation to fashion a coalition out of all Cambodian factions, including the Khmer Rouge."

Civilian Clothes

country where is just a half-hour drive from the military base. Until they have regular Western passports and visas, they must wear civilian clothes in all directions.

At one end of the compound a few housing units have been set aside for 16 Air Force enlisted women who have joined the mission. The portable huts used for housing are nearly refrigerated by air-conditioners powered by one of the camp's four generators.

60mph at 0mpg.

The large BMW puts paid to hidden fuel consumption. With BMW's electronic fuel supply cut-out.

Whenever you're driving under power, either accelerating or maintaining a set speed under load, your engine naturally requires a constant supply of fuel. But when you're coasting, either driving downhill, braking, or using the engine's own braking power — in other words, whenever you take your foot off the accelerator — your engine doesn't actually need any fuel at all. And yet most cars today still use up fuel when they're coasting: unless they're equipped with the latest engine technology.

All BMW 7-Series cars incorporate the most advanced electronic fuel injection system — the L-Jetronic. In contrast to the limited performance of the mechanical K-Jetronic system, still common even on many top quality cars, electronic fuel injection automatically shuts off the fuel supply when you're coasting above a certain rpm.

On the BMW 732i the effectiveness of this energy-saving break-through is even further enhanced by BMW Digital Engine Electronics. This allows the fuel supply to be cut out at still lower engine revs — down to 1200 rpm. So whether you take your foot off in congested city traffic or are coasting along at 60 mph (100 km/h), your BMW 732i won't use a drop of fuel or cause any unnecessary pollution.

So why not choose the path of genuine motoring progress, and opt for the large BMW? After all, if electronics is supposed to be the most up-to-date of all modern technologies, you'll be surprised how little other cars — even very expensive ones — take advantage of it.

BMW cars
The BMW range of fine automobiles: The ultimate in performance comfort and safety.

BMW AG, Munich

Members of Soviet Elite Seriously Misunderstand American System, U.S. Government Study Shows

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON (WP) — Inability of the Soviet elite to comprehend the workings of the American system is currently producing a dangerous perception gap between the two nations, according to an unusual U.S. government research study.

At a time of tension between Moscow and Washington, the study found, the situation is dangerous precisely because Soviet experts themselves tend to believe that they in fact understand American society.

Even after the American shock over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, members of the Soviet political elite see the United States as the more "trigger-happy" and militarily venturesome superpower.

Nevertheless, the most sophisticated Soviet observers of the American scene are described as seeking "a Soviet-American co-dependency to stabilize a frightening world."

"To the extent that Soviets see policy as a function of personality, they are cautiously optimistic that the relationship can only improve after the election, in part on the grounds that Americans cannot long ignore the importance of a working relationship with the Soviet Union. At the same time, there is a strong feeling that the Soviet Union cannot do business with the current president."

These findings emerge from a research project sponsored by the U.S. International Communications Agency. It is described as "the first systematic attempt to investigate Soviet elite attitudes toward and perceptions of the United States through tapping the knowledge of Americans who have had substantial recent contacts with Soviet professional and political elite groups."

Seventy Americans who have had extensive associations with mid-to-upper levels of the Soviet political world over many years were interviewed between late March and mid-May. The objective: to examine reasons for Soviet misunderstanding about the United States.

The study was conceived before the accelerated crumbling of American-Soviet relations with the Afghanistan intervention last December. Now, with relations close to the frigid of

Cold War years, the study has special significance.

The project director, Gregory Guroff, chief of the Soviet-Eastern Europe branch of ICA Office of Research, said that participants included most of the leading American specialists on the Soviet Union who have continuing personal contacts with Soviet officials. All of the interviewed specialists were promised anonymity. About half of the interviews, Mr. Guroff said,

must be emphasized, are American assessments of Soviet perceptions.

While American specialists on the Soviet Union are deeply divided over whether Soviet analysts understand the United States, the study supports the skeptics who believe there is little understanding in Soviet Russia of the American way of life. Although knowledge about the United States has increased considerably since the 1960s, "greater access does not ensure great-

Soviet foreign policy remains a sacred cow internally. Given their history, Soviets find it difficult to believe that they would take offensive actions, but are inclined to view each Soviet action as defensive in a hostile world. This unwillingness to be critical of their own actions makes it very difficult for them to understand other countries' actions which are predicated on a view that the Soviet Union is a military threat to their security."

While some Soviet citizens believe that they have achieved military equality, most face the future with ambivalence. They, including the military, view American technology with awe, fearing that the United States could, if it chooses, unleash its productive capacity and eliminate the Soviets' hard-earned relative gains.

Nothing unites Soviet citizens, particularly Russians, more than a fear of China. Their attitude borders on the irrational. Over the long haul, China is perceived as enemy No. 1. Russians react to America's China policy with incredulity. They warn that the United States will be burned in its dealings with the Chinese much as they perceive that they were burned.

Soviet citizens consider the U.S. relationship to be their most important international concern. They believe that the United States does not reciprocate this feeling and does not accord the Soviet Union the recognition or equality it deserves.

The Soviet elite does not see any direct linkage between American reactions and their involvement in Afghanistan. Iran is seen as the more explosive situation.

There exists insatiable Soviet curiosity about the United States, which represents to them an exotic forbidden fruit — hard to visit and surrounded by mythology. "If anything, Soviet citizens tend to err on the side of assuming even greater wealth and ease in the West than in fact exist. Even those who are hostile to the United States see it as their standard of comparison." Ironically, it appears that, "if the American dream is still believed anywhere, it is in the Soviet Union."

The study has been circulated inside the government to officials involved with Soviet affairs. It was first presented publicly at a seminar held by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Even after the American shock over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, members of the Soviet elite see the United States as the more militarily venturesome superpower.

involved current American diplomats; 19 were academic specialists, among whom were some former American diplomats; nine were persons from business and banking who had contacts at levels normally unreachable by other specialists, and nine others were from the journalistic community.

Selection of participants, the study states, was conducted with the cooperation of Marshall Shulman, special adviser to the secretary of state for Soviet affairs, and with the Moscow embassy.

The study clearly acknowledges that the current interim report is not based on a statistical analysis, but involves substantial judgments. Even so, the study states that a considerable consensus was found among American specialists on the issues explored.

Many of the conclusions collide head-on with widespread American assumptions.

The study includes these findings — which, it

er understanding, and in some cases quite the contrary.

"For some Soviet experts on the United States, known in the Soviet Union as 'Americanists,' the closer they get to the complexity of American society, the more difficult it is to understand how it works. Everything in their own background suggests that it is impossible for a society to function as Americans say the United States does."

While knowledge of details of the American system has greatly increased, even the Soviet experts do not have a feel for the workings of the U.S. system. For example, "Soviets who study the United States have long assumed that hidden somewhere in the economic system is the key to American success." It is suspected that a U.S. state secret conceals a planning mechanism for the American private sector.

In times of high tension, such as the Afghanistan issue, "rarely if ever do Soviets see their own actions as precipitants of U.S. action."

Old Proviso Might Give U.S. Election A New Twist

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT) — For a country in which many voters only dimly grasp the operation of the Electoral College, the prospect that the next president may be chosen by the House of Representatives is both startling and mysterious.

Nevertheless, the emergence of John Anderson as an independent candidate with vote-getting potential has led politicians of both major parties to fear that an obscure and archaic selection system imbedded to the Constitution in 1804 will be called into play for the first time in more than 150 years.

That system could delay the selection of a president for months after Election Day. It could also frustrate the popular will and radically alter the campaign strategy of virtually all candidates running for House seats this year and the national parties that try to help them.

All this hinges on the possibility that neither of the anticipated major party candidates, President Carter and Ronald Reagan, will secure an absolute majority of the electoral vote — 270 of 538 — on Nov. 4 because Anderson carries one or more states and the rest of the vote is very closely divided.

Paradoxically, it is possible that some of the electors could resolve such a deadlock at the start by ignoring the election results in their states, switching their support to the leading candidate and promoting him to a clear majority. There is no requirement in the Constitution or U.S. laws that electors reflect the popular majority in their states. State laws that purport to control nearly a third of the electors are of dubious constitutionality.

Assuming, however, that the electors remained faithful to their constituents and no candidate achieved 270 votes, the rusty federalistic machinery of the Twelfth Amendment would automatically grind into motion for the first time since 1824. The Constitution provides an outline of the procedure, but almost no detail: The House of Representatives "immediately" meets to choose the new president from among the three highest electoral vote winners. It decides by a curious system under which each state delegation casts a single vote, and the winner must receive an absolute majority of the state votes, now 26 out of 50.

Twentieth Amendment

Almost all authorities agree that the House members making the decision will be those elected in November, not those now sitting. The Twentieth Amendment provides for swearing in the new Congress on Jan. 3, and a 1932 federal law requires the electoral votes, technically cast the previous December, to be officially counted at a joint session of Congress on Jan. 6.

In the present House, 29 state delegations are controlled by Democrats, 12 by Republicans, and nine, evenly divided. So it might appear that the November election of a similarly balanced House would assure Carter re-election over Reagan, with Anderson getting no support at all, no matter what the Electoral College results were.

But party leaders are convinced that the situation in fact could be much more complicated and uncertain. In the first place, this theoretical Democratic control is precarious: there are 11 states in which the shift of a single seat would shift the state from one party to the other. If only four of the 11 shifted to Republican control, and nine states remained evenly divided, thus not affecting the outcome, Carter would lose his majority. What's more, there is no certainty at all that members of this new House would follow strict party lines in choosing the president. The tentative assumption now is that a representative would feel the strongest politi-



The U.S. Campaign As Seen by Cartoonists

President Carter Comes to the Aid of the Auto Industry



Louis Wolf: "I realized I was unwittingly helping the CIA in its covert activities."

Louis Wolf: CIA's Nemesis

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Louis Wolf inhabits a grim world. He works behind locked doors, believes that his telephone is tapped and his movements are watched by the government, and has a funeral expression engraved on his face. His business is exposing the secrets of the Central Intelligence Agency.

As an editor of Covert Action Information Bulletin, and co-author of two books about CIA covert operations, Wolf boasts of having helped reveal the identities of more than 2,000 American intelligence agents stationed around the world. That work, intelligence officials assert, has endangered the lives of American agents. It has also prompted the introduction of legislation in Congress that would ban the naming of espionage agents, and made Wolf a nemesis of the CIA.

'Some Hits'

"Wolf is trying to put us out of business," said a senior intelligence official. He added, "He's making some hits."

Last weekend, the home of an American embassy official in Jamaica was attacked by gunmen two days after Wolf publicly described the official, Richard Kinsman, as the CIA station chief in Kingston. Kinsman was unharmed. The CIA would not say whether he is an agency officer.

Wolf, in an interview here, charged that the CIA "probably" staged the attack itself to gain support in Congress for pending bills that would make it a criminal offense to identify intelligence agents.

The existence of the bills, and a growing debate over their merits, is a testament to the impact Wolf and his associates have had on the United States intelligence community.

Main Weapon

Wolf's main weapon against the CIA is the Covert Action Bulletin. Published six times a year, the bulletin provides its 7,000 subscribers with a mix of exposes about alleged CIA covert operations, plus a regular feature entitled "Naming Names."

Recent issues included a report on CIA ties to the newspaper and publishing industry, a story accusing the CIA of persecuting Philip Agee, an ex-agent who has worked with Wolf in identifying American agents, and an account of American efforts to "destabilize" Jamaica.

But the main irritant to the CIA is the "Naming Names" column. In the latest issue, the column purports to identify 40 United States intelligence operatives in 28 countries.

Although the CIA does not identify agents

operating under cover, agency officials' bulletin lists include a substantial amount of accurate information. "They've blown the lot of our people," said one intelligence official. "It's hard to believe Wolf gets it."

Wolf said he has no regrets about CIA covert activities are inseparable from people," he said. "To stop the activity have to identify the people."

Wolf calls his work "journalism." He calls it "irresponsible censoring" at a "treason" at a maximum.

Whatever the label, the work and in a landscape that seems to be drawing pages of a spy novel.

Wolf and the bulletin are headquarted in a small office suite in the National Press. The front door is locked these days. Telephone threats, and visitors to the carefully questioned before they are admitted.

There is a miasma of suspicion about Wolf. He believes the telephone taps are the National Security Agency on behalf of CIA. He talked about the time a man outside the Sheraton Carlton Hotel in London took his picture with a telephoto lens he was a government agent," said Wolf.

While Wolf acknowledges that serious CIA abuses revealed in congressional hearings in the mid 1970s stopped, he insisted that "a lot of it has simply gone further underground."

Covert Activities

He explained that his work is limiting posing covert activities and agents. "We problem with CIA analysis or intelligence," he said. He added that he has a list of the name of a CIA analyst.

Wolf, who is 39, grew up in a wealthy suburb. His father, Elias Wolf, from the family-owned business, Natick at Edge Box Co., when he was 58 to de-

self to Philadelphia civic affairs. Louis Wolf became a Quaker and Goddard College in Vermont before doing native service in Laos as a conscientious objector. It was while he was in Southeast Asia that he became a CIA agent. "I realized I was unwittingly helping the CIA in its covert activities," he said.

After studying in the Philippines and as a freelance journalist in Hong Kong, Wolf met Agee in 1975. Agee, an agent, had just written a book critical of the CIA, and had begun revealing the intelligence agents. Wolf decided to join the effort.

Lesotho's Chief Jonathan Manag An Uneasy East-West Balancing Act

By John F. Burns

MASERU, Lesotho (NYT) — In African politics, there are few leaders shrewder than the prime minister of this mountain kingdom, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Since he led the country to independence from Britain 14 years ago, the stocky, shaven-headed chief has exploited its position as an enclave surrounded by South Africa to attract hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign aid, while bolstering economic ties with his white-ruled neighbor that are crucial to the Basotho, as Lesotho's 1.2 million people are called.

Although one of the poorest nations in Africa, Lesotho is making progress that compares favorably with developments in other parts of the continent.

A country that made little headway during 82 years under British rule is seeing muddy paths give way to paved highways. Classrooms are going up in mountain villages that were hours on horseback away from the closest school, and electricity is spreading slowly beyond the towns scattered on the dusty plains.

Election Annulled

It is a picture that should cement the popularity of Chief Jonathan's Basotho National Party, but the chief is in trouble. In 1970 he annulled an election when early returns indicated victory for the Basotho Congress Party led by his principal rival, Ntsu Mokhehle, and this ignited a sporadic but threatening guerrilla war.

With hit-and-run attacks on border villages and bombings in Maseru and other towns, Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army has served notice that Chief Jonathan will have to fight to maintain his rule or call elections.

The chief, who is 64, tells visitors he is think-

ing about another election, but few in the kingdom think he would risk it.

For now the chief appears to have cast his small but expanding paramilitary force the Police Mobile Unit. So far the 1,000-man force has had little trouble taming the upper hand over the 10,000 men in the Frelimo, Mokhehle's army, which he has between 500 and 1,000 in the Lesotho mountains.

The war has brought a new twist to Jonathan's ambivalent relations with South Africa. Although the South African government played a part in bolstering his regime's annulment of the 1970 election, the chief says it is working to overthrow him.

Chief's Motives

Western diplomats in Lesotho do not think that South Africa has reservations about Jonathan. The chief angered South Africa by establishing diplomatic relations with Havana, and this year he established Moscow.

The diplomats doubt, however, that Africa has any real confusion about Jonathan's motives.

For years he and other leading Basotho, including the king, Moshoeshoe II, have public ritual of referring to the Basotho territory, "great tracts of land seized from the Basotho by the British," founder of the Basotho by Boer pioneers who established the Orange Free State.

But in matters of practical import, chief has been a reliable neighbor for South Africa. At least 150,000 Lesotho citizens work in South African mines. Another 30,000 played in South African factories and in

Clashes Raise Fear Of Basque Civil War

By James M. Markham

BILBAO, Spain (NYT) — On the 15th anniversary of the 1936-39 Basque Civil War, 100 Basque Socialists and Communists demonstrated against terrorism colliding with a pack of thugs, partisans of the separatist organization ETA. Some had inkblot faces, and others wore black bandits.

"Fascists! Fascists!" "You are the fascists!" "Life, not death! Life, not death!" "Long live ETA!" "Murderers! Assassins!" The shouts and insults soon turned to scuffles and fistfights. As soon as the demonstrators were dispersed, the separatist organization ETA, some had inkblot faces, and others wore black bandits.

The demonstrators hurled three stone cocktails in his direction. A man was burned in the leg.

The demonstrators united against Madrid in an attempt to demand for home rule, the official organizations of the Basque region are sliding into a confrontation among themselves as some fear might explode into a civil war.

In June 26, 100 Bilbao metalworkers, locked out of their bank factory for seven months, set into the regional parliament 300,000 mobilized.

Carlos Garaioa, the leader of the Basque Nationalist Party, was outraged at this proclamation of the new institution, and summoned his followers to the street. A week later, 30,000 Basques mobilized here to proclaim support for Mr. Garaioa — and violent clashes with ETA partisans ensued. Bombs have since been exploded at several headquarters of the Basque Nationalists, a heavily middle-class party with a sometimes radical base of militants. The party urged that, if "the new fascists of epoch" — a clear allusion to A — continued their attacks, the nationalists would move from "uniqueness to action."

The dilemma of the Basque Nationalists, who hold 25 seats in the member regional parliament, is that they have few means to enforce their will. Mr. Garaioa, as yet, demands no separate police force. "No political entity can live with a coercive apparatus," said the year-old Mr. Garaioa. "But will use the powers of the state against those who violate the law, either ETA or anyone else."

What he needs most is a swift de-

cision from Premier Adolfo Suarez in Madrid, transferring to him without delay the important governmental powers embodied in the Basque home-rule statute that the two men negotiated a year ago. Mr. Suarez and his ministers so far have turned over minimal authority to the new Basque institutions.

Autonomous Police

One key issue is the creation of an autonomous Basque police, which would permit the gradual disengagement of Madrid's national Civil Guards, regarded by many Basques as an occupation force. But building a Basque police force will take several years, and in the meantime, Mr. Garaioa suggested that he might be willing to deploy units of the central police if they were clearly seconded to the Basque government.

ETA — whose initials in the Basque language stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty — calls itself Marxist-Leninist, and proclaims as its goal independence for portions of northern Spain and a corner of southwestern France. A growing number of Basques appear to have decided that this dream is as futile as it is noble.

"ETA's idea of a military solution is crazy," asserted Gregorio Monreal, a historian and one of 33 prominent Basque intellectuals who in May signed an open letter denouncing terrorist violence. "Unfortunately, Basque nationalism has not yet reached the level of maturity that is necessary for a people that lives in Europe. Here we have 20 camouflaged civil wars — the Basque Nationalists against the Socialists, the Basque Nationalists against Herri Batasuna, ETA-military against ETA-political military, and so on."

Mr. Monreal has concluded that "a limited civil war is the only solution" — a showdown between ETA's gunmen and their Basque foes. But the historian — whom Herri Batasuna, the ETA's above-ground political arm, has denounced as "an enemy of the Basque people" — warned that such an open clash could easily spill over into the rest of Spain, as did the savage Carlist wars of the 19th century.

ETA Claims Killings

BILBAO, Spain, July 16 (Reuters) — The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA today claimed responsibility for killing two paramilitary civil guards and wounding three others in an ambush near the northern city of San Sebastian on Sunday.



FATAL STOP — Rescue workers search the ruins of the Talgo Express, near Soria, Spain, after the train crashed into a parked freight train at the village station of Torralba del Moral near here. Sixteen persons were killed and 20 injured in the accident, which took place after a violent thunderstorm is reported to have put all railroad signals out of action in the area.

U.S. Catholic Bishops Bar Sterilization

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON (WP) — Catholic hospitals may not sterilize women by cutting or tying their fallopian tubes — even for medical reasons — under a new directive from the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The Catholic Church has always opposed sterilization of either men or women, but some Catholic hospitals have continued to perform tubal ligations when a woman's life would be endangered by pregnancy. The new directive appears to prohibit that.

The bishops said the idea that a diseased organ may be sacrificed to save the life of an individual "does not apply to contraceptive sterilization and cannot be used to justify it."

A commentary accompanying the statement acknowledges "the problems faced by married couples for whom a pregnancy might pose serious risks to the life and health of the mother, or possibly might lead to the conception of a child seriously crippled by a genetically induced disease."

Solution: 'Abstain'

The solution suggested in the commentary, written by William May, a lay theologian at Catholic University, is for the couples to abstain from sex, if natural family planning methods do not work, and concentrate on their spiritual life.

"Such couples need the help of the church and of Christ," Mr. May wrote. "Many couples, both Catholic and non-Catholic, when faced with this sort of problem, have decided to forgo the genital expression of their love, in order to refrain from doing evil [submitting to sterilization], and to open their hearts to the reign of God."

At Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, Dr. John Queenan, head of the obstetrics-gynecology department, said the policy has been to permit tubal ligation in two circumstances: when a woman's uterus has "intense defects" after several cesarean sections, and when the mother could not deliver a live baby because of genetic or other problems.

"Her case would be presented to a board and if it was agreed that her life and health is in danger, we would perform a tubal ligation," Dr. Queenan said.

At Georgetown, he said, "we turn to the clergy and say, 'Help us think these things through.' But they don't look over my shoulder in the operating room."

Sister Irene Kraus, president of Washington's Providence Hospital, said the bishops' statement probably would have little effect on her hospital since it performs no tubal ligations.

However, there are many communities in the South and Far West where the only hospital in town is Catholic.

Sister Joan Upjohn, administrator of Holy Cross Hospital in Salt Lake City and chairman of the board of the Catholic Health Association, said that in most Catholic hospitals, "when a doctor comes on the staff, he signs a statement that he will abide by the Catholic moral code."

Nevertheless, there have been two recent court cases — one in Michigan and one in Montana — in which patients or their doctors tried to force Catholic hospitals to allow tubal ligations. The courts upheld the church in both cases.

While unequivocally prohibiting tubal ligations for medical reasons, the bishops' statement does acknowledge "grave reasons extrinsic to the case" that may justify the procedure.

Msgr. Richard Malone, a theological consultant to the bishops' conference, said that description means legal pressures that might be exerted to force a hospital to perform it.

According to Carol Rowan of the federal Health Care Financing Administration, "the federal government cannot force a Catholic hospital to perform any procedure they do not wish to perform, but some states can require any needed service."

The bishops' statement, Msgr. Malone said, advises the hospitals that if legal pressures get to the point where "it's that [permit the surgery] or close the hospital, it's better to keep the hospital open."

McDonnell Douglas Refused Settlement

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, July 16 (LAT) — Before its indictment last year for alleged illegal payments to Pakistani agents, McDonnell Douglas Corp. refused to agree to a settlement that would have headed off criminal charges against four of its top officers, federal court records disclosed yesterday.

Unlike other companies such as Lockheed and Westinghouse, McDonnell Douglas ultimately rejected the "foreign payments" plea agreement that the Justice Department had discussed with company lawyers, the newly filed records indicate.

Six weeks after that rejection, four executives and the corporation itself were indicted. It was the first time individual officers of a major company had been formally accused of making improper payments overseas.

The disclosure of the rejected plea agreement was contained in hundreds of pages of documents filed by opposing lawyers as the complex case inches its way toward trial, which will probably be next spring.

The responsibility for rejecting the settlement belongs to James McDonnell, the strong-willed, 81-year-old founder and board chairman of the giant aerospace company, the records say.

His son, James McDonnell 3d, a corporate vice president, was among those who were subsequently charged with fraud, conspiracy and the filing of false statements.

Discussing the proposed settlement, Seymour Glazer, a former associate Watergate prosecutor who represents Mr. Forsyth, said in a recent brief that it was agreed in September, 1979, by the Justice Department and McDonnell Douglas attorneys that Douglas would pay \$1,265,000 in fines and forfeitures and that no individual corporate officers or employees would be prosecuted.

However, according to Mr. Glazer's filing, the elder McDonnell met with prosecutors later that month and "evidently objected to certain language contained in the proposed offer of proof" that was part of the plea agreement.

"The prosecutors took the position that the entire settlement had been rejected, and thereafter advised counsel that now individuals as well as the corporation would be indicted," Mr. Glazer said.

No Comment

Veryl Riddle, a defense attorney representing the corporation, would not comment on the rejected settlement in a phone interview from St. Louis, the company's headquarters.

The indictment last November charged the company and its four

officers with defrauding the government of Pakistan and the U.S. Export-Import Bank by concealing an agreement to pay foreign agents \$500,000 per plane on the sale of four DC-10 jetliners to the Pakistani government in 1973.

The indictment also accused the company — but no individual officers — with hiding payments of more than \$6 million to airline personnel and government officials in South Korea, the Philippines, Venezuela and Zaire. Those payments in-

cluded sales of DC-10s and DC-9s from 1972 to 1975, the grand jury said.

Last June, Lockheed ended a long federal investigation into its foreign payments by pleading guilty to a 10-count criminal information and paying a fine of \$647,000.

Two years ago, Westinghouse was fined \$300,000 after accepting a negotiated guilty plea in connection with questionable payments made in Egypt. In neither case was any company officer indicted.

Billy Carter Says He Needs Job to Repay Libyan Loan

AMERICUS, Ga., July 16 (AP)

— Deep in debt to a foreign government, Billy Carter says he has to get a job — but has been too busy even to think about what kind of work he should do.

"I've been tied up almost constantly with this stuff," the younger brother of President Carter said yesterday, referring to negotiations with the Justice Department that led to his registration as an agent of the Arab government of Libya.

Mr. Carter registered as an Libyan agent on Monday, and acknowledged that he has received various gifts and a \$230,000 loan from that government.

But he said he has never promised to do anything for the Libyans and has had no contact with Libyan officials — besides accepting the loan checks — since October, 1979.

"My main crime, I think, is to show friendship to a country that is not normally shown friendship in the United States, and I have not backed down," Mr. Carter told reporters.

Jewish Objections

The American Jewish Committee called Billy Carter's association with Libya an attempt to misuse the office of the president of the United States. Sen. William Roth, R-Del., called it outrageous.

In the registration statement, Mr. Carter said he is not currently engaged in any activities on behalf of the Libyans but that he is seeking to secure an increase in the amount of crude oil a Florida-based firm, the Charter Co., is permitted to buy.

In Jacksonville, Fla., Charter Co. Vice President Park Beeler was quoted as saying that Billy Carter, not the oil company, initiated talks on the matter.

"He did call on our crude oil department and he did suggest that we might be able to obtain more crude" from Libya, Mr. Beeler said in an interview with the Washington Post. "He asked us if we would

be interested and we said, 'Yes, we would.' He came personally to our offices in Jacksonville."

Mr. Beeler said Carter agreed to pay Mr. Carter a commission but that so far no agreement with Libya has been reached.

Mr. Carter said his once lucrative personal-appearance schedule vanished when his Libyan connection became controversial 15 months ago.

Multiple Problems

Since then he has had no income and multiple problems, all expensive — medical treatment for alcoholism, investigation by a grand jury probing loans from Bert Lance's bank to the family peanut warehouse when Billy Carter was running it, and finally the 15-month probe of his status as a foreign agent.

"It's extremely hard to get a job with anybody when you have a grand jury investigation in process," Mr. Carter said.

He borrowed from the Libyans because he needed the money, Mr. Carter said. "I spent all my time the past year in the drunk tank or at the grand jury."

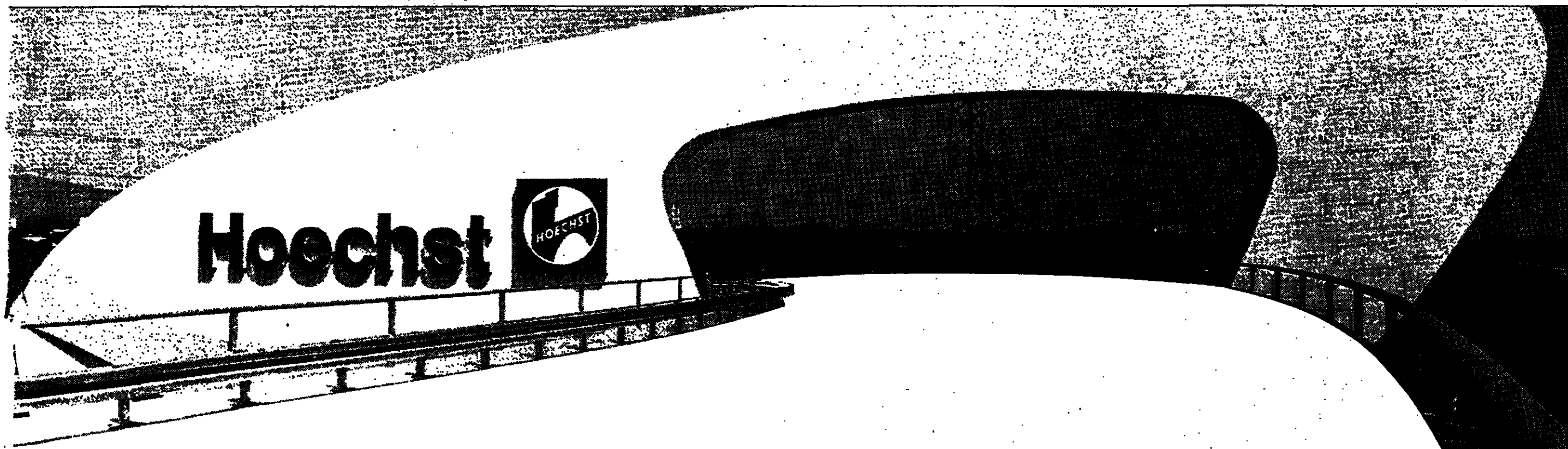
Mr. Carter looked tan and trim yesterday. He said he has lost 40 pounds and gained his tan by golfing, swimming and cutting the lawn.

The Justice Department's legal complaint against Billy Carter referred to his receipt of the Libyan money without calling it a loan, but he insisted that he is obligated to pay it back, with interest, although he declined to disclose the terms.

He said the deal was closed with a handshake, but the Libyans took as security "everything I own."

U.S. Archbishop Resigns

VATICAN CITY, July 16 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has accepted the resignation of U.S. Cardinal John Francis Dearden as archbishop of Detroit, the Vatican announced yesterday.



Hoechst 1979: Solid Growth and Increased Dividends

„New ideas to meet the challenge of change“



Prof. Sammet, Chairman, in conversation with R. Brand, chairman of the central works council of Hoechst AG and Dr. Wallmann, Mayor of Frankfurt.

1979 was an outstandingly successful year for Hoechst. World turnover increased by 11.9 pc to 27.1 billion DM. Profits also rose enabling the company to pay a higher dividend.

This was achieved against a background of unfavourable political and trading conditions. Rising

energy and raw material costs, exchange rate fluctuations, increasing competition in all markets and political tensions continually impeded our success.

The company is aware of the need to react flexibly to rapidly changing conditions in the world economy and politics; the need to invest in those fields that will decide its future: research and development, rationalization, lower costs.

Improved processes, for example, have raised the output from the company's German plants by almost half since 1970 without using significantly more energy.

Promising start to 1980

1980 has seen a promising start. The improvement continued in most sectors. During the first five months of the year turnover of

Hoechst AG increased by 13.7 pc to DM 4.933 billion compared with the same period in 1979 although demand abated in some fields.

Higher dividend for 1979

The annual general meeting on 3rd June 1980 decided to distribute a dividend of DM 7.— per share of nominal value DM 50.—

If you would like to know more about Hoechst and its activities in 1979, we shall be pleased to send you the full Annual Report in English or German or the abridged version in French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese.

Name: _____
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Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
Finanzwesen/Wertpapierabteilung
D-6230 Frankfurt am Main 80

Group Balance Sheet — 31st December 1979*

LIABILITIES	DM Millions	%	ASSETS	DM Millions	%
Stockholders' equity	5,855	27	Tangible and intangible fixed assets	7,921	36
Long-term liabilities	8,141	37	Balance resulting from consolidation	573	3
Long-term capital	13,996	64	Investments	739	3
Accounts payable, trade	2,223	10	Fixed assets and investments	9,233	42
Short-term liabilities due to banks	1,888	9	Inventories	5,593	26
Miscellaneous liabilities	3,629	16	Accounts receivable and other assets	5,568	25
Unappropriated retained earnings of Hoechst AG	260	1	Liquid assets	1,513	7
Short-term liabilities	8,011	38	Current assets	12,774	58
Total	22,007	100	Total	22,007	100

*Abridged version from the audited accounts.

Hoechst Group

	1979	1978
Total Net Sales of which abroad	27,080	24,191
Capital expenditure on fixed assets	1,835	1,481
Depreciation of fixed assets and investments	1,490	1,438
Profit before tax	1,760	1,254
Profit after tax (Net income for the year)	650	417
Research expenditure	1,142	1,074
Salaries and wages	7,561	6,900
Employees of which abroad	182,888	180,848
	83,216	80,784

1st Quarter 1980

	1st Quarter 1980	1st Quarter 1979	Quarterly average 1979	Changes compared with quarterly average 1979
Hoechst Group Sales	7,890	6,210	6,770	+13.6
Germany	2,540	2,185	2,230	+13.9
Abroad	5,350	4,025	4,540	+13.4
Hoechst AG (parent company) Sales	3,036	2,512	2,676	+13.5
Germany	1,451	1,290	1,266	+12.0
Abroad	1,585	1,222	1,380	+14.9
Profit before tax	314	193	227	+38.3
Employees	80,868	81,247		-0.5

Hoechst

A Dull and Unnecessary 'Hamlet' at Stratford

Revival of Kokoschka's 'Frauen' Is a Happening

Bohan May Leave Dior

Royal Ballet 'Giselle' Is Disappointing

(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Boots, Fisons Plan Joint Venture

LONDON, July 16 (AP-DJ) — Boots Co. and Fisons announced today a plan to combine their worldwide agrochemical interests. The joint venture would include the two firms' interests in fertilizers, pesticides, horticultural products and scientific equipment. Boots also has a retail drug store chain, which sells household and leisure goods. The new joint venture would not include the two firms' interests in pharmaceuticals and garden products, nor any of their pharmaceutical interests, the announcement said. The project is subject to detailed legal review and official clearances, the companies said.

Germany, Iran in Takeover Talks

BERLIN, July 16 (Reuters) — West German Ambassador Gerhard Ritzel opened discussions in Tehran with the Iranian government on the takeover of six West German pharmaceutical interests in the Islamic Republic, a German Ministry spokesman said today. The talks, which began yesterday, brought initial clarification, but no agreement was reached. The spokesman said the takeover of the companies affected are Bayer, Hoechst, Schering, Merck and a joint venture involving Boehringer-Mannheim and Grünenthal.

Firestone Banned From U.S. Contracts

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI) — The U.S. government will no longer do business with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. after a federal job discrimination violation, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said today. The ban was part of a series of actions taken by the government against companies that discriminate on the basis of race. The ban will affect all federal contracts with Firestone. The company has been ordered to stop all federal contracts and to stop all federal contracts with Firestone. The company has been ordered to stop all federal contracts and to stop all federal contracts with Firestone.

Perkins, Unions Discuss Work Changes

LONDON, July 16 (AP-DJ) — Perkins Engines, a unit of Massey-Ferguson, today said it had opened talks with unions about changing working methods to improve the company's competitive position. The move will inevitably lead to several hundred redundancies among the company's 9,000 employees in the Peterborough area. Perkins makes 2,000 diesel engines annually at Peterborough, exporting about 80 per cent of this output. The company said that the current moves to improve manufacturing efficiency in response to Britain's declining international competitiveness rather than a reaction to the immediate volume losses. It cited the strength of the pound combined with high inflation and high interest rates.

Perks Says Blast May Affect Production

PERKINS, West Germany, July 16 (Reuters) — An explosion in a plant of Bayer's chemical works here could cause problems in the production of Bayer's products, a company spokesman said today. The explosion occurred in a plant which was constructed in 1976 at a cost of 27 million Deutsche marks, was destroyed in the blast, but the company does not know whether the remainder can be restored or when the plant's operations will be restarted. The spokesman said the remainder of the Leverkusen works is operating normally.

U.S. Foresees Strong Demand For Grains

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — Demand for wheat and grain should remain strong next year, the Agriculture Department said yesterday. The department's analysts said they foresee a continuation of the shift in trade patterns that has sent the Soviet Union to other countries for grain after President Carter imposed the sales suspension in January. But as that is happening, the analysts said, "other importers such as China and several European countries have turned toward the United States for a larger portion of their import supplies."

Venezuela Raises Heavy Fuel Price

CARACAS, July 16 (AP) — The price of Venezuela's medium- and high-sulfur grades of heavy industrial fuel oil is being raised by as much as 80 cents a barrel, the government said yesterday. Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's energy minister, said the increase takes effect Saturday and is a result of great demand in the United States and Europe. The price of Venezuela's medium- and high-sulfur grades of heavy industrial fuel oil is being raised by as much as 80 cents a barrel, the government said yesterday.

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11	106	253	372	462	534	602	685	766	865
16	109	262	381	465	536	616	689	767	894
20	148	273	383	476	540	625	699	783	906
21	154	303	385	477	541	628	700	794	921
28	159	313	387	480	551	647	706	830	945
37	179	325	399	511	560	666	725	843	956
47	198	330	404	517	574	673	734	848	963
83	211	337	431	518	574	673	734	848	963
88	225	342	437	522	597	675	749	863	969

are called in with all outstanding coupons attached for redemption at par on August 15, 1980, at CUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER SECURITIES LIMITED, Harrison Building, Navy Lion Road, Nassau, Bahamas.

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July 3, 1980

Institutions Give Lift to N.Y. Stocks

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, July 16 — The New York stock market edged higher today in heavy trading, buoyed by a firming trend in the final minutes. Precious metal and computer issues were among the best gainers. Analysts said the market continued to benefit from institutional demand and was aided by falling interest rates in the credit market. The Dow Jones industrial average added 2.90 points to close at 904.44. Advances led declines three to two as turnover slowed to 49 million shares from 60.92 million yesterday.

The bond market rallied on Federal Reserve action that some took to mean the Fed was easing monetary policy slightly. Stocks opened weak but quickly began to firm. Analysts said new industrial production fell 2.4 percent in June, the same as the revised May drop, supported the view the sharp drop in U.S. economic activity may be over.

Among computer issues, active IBM added 1/4 to 644, Digital Equipment 1 to 764 and Honeywell 1 1/4 to 884.

Active Polaroid rose 1/4 to 25 1/2 but Eastman Kodak eased 1/4 to 57 1/2. Volume leader Central and Southwest Corp. eased 3/4 to 14 on turnover of about 1.2 million shares. Its offering of 6 million shares was poorly received and was freed from syndicate trading restrictions.

Walt Disney productions, which reported higher fiscal third quarter net late yesterday, dropped 1 to 49 1/2. Bankers Trust rose 1/2 to 52 1/2. Its second quarter net more than doubled.

Analysts said the market was ripe for profit-taking because it has risen steadily and sharply since mid-April. Many analysts have been predicting a retrenchment but most do not believe it will be large.

Institutions have been ignoring anything negative because the Dow average, which surged 14.42 points Monday to a 22-month high, has made them buy for fear of being left out of a major new rally.

Analysts said, "other importers such as China and several European countries have turned toward the United States for a larger portion of their import supplies."

The Chinese, the report said, are expected to import a record 11 million tons of wheat during the coming year, and the United States already has more than three times the export commitment to that country than it had a year earlier.

World demand in the next year is expected to push U.S. wheat exports to a record 39.5 million metric tons and with a record 1980 crop expected, domestic wheat stocks should rise as well, the report said.

U.S. coarse grain exports are expected to hit 74 million metric tons in the 1980-1981 marketing year, the second consecutive record. But because this year's harvest is forecast below last year's record, domestic coarse grain stocks are expected to hit a four-year low, the analysts said.

Chrysler Needs New Plan to Survive

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler, which barely three weeks ago was saved from bankruptcy by the U.S. government, must quickly come up with an entirely new survival strategy if it wants to stay in business beyond the next few months.

Both U.S. officials and the No. 3 automaker decided in the last few days that Chrysler will probably not be able to keep its doors open, even with the \$1.5 billion in federal aid that it has been promised, unless the corporation undertakes still another "drastic" round of plant closings, layoffs, asset sales and other post-cutting actions.

Unless Chrysler puts into effect such a major restructuring of its operations by the fall, government officials said late yesterday, the beleaguered corporation will use up all its available U.S. help swiftly and still run out of money perhaps by early 1981.

The need for restructuring was disclosed as the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board gave preliminary approval to an additional \$300 mil-

lion in U.S. loan guarantees for the troubled automaker.

The Board, which was set up to oversee the U.S. aid program approved by Congress last year, said that \$50 million of the new guarantees would be contingent on Chrysler's raising "matching" non-guaranteed private financing.

Congress will have 15 days to look over the Board's preliminary decision before final board approval can be given.

The action came only weeks after the U.S. panel had given its final approval for the first \$500 million in federal guarantees.

A statement from the Board indicated that its staff believes Chrysler will need to use \$1 billion of the guarantees this year, with an additional \$200 million in 1981.

Previously, the staff had projected use of \$800 million in guaranteed loans in 1980 and an additional \$300 million in 1981, the report said.

Treasury Secretary William Miller, who chairs the Chrysler review panel, said that "we want to be as

forthright as we can with Congress" about the amount Chrysler will need and the risks involved.

Mr. Miller also said that he expected the auto industry to recover from its current slump and that "Chrysler will be able to make this transition and be a self-financing company."

The government's new Chrysler assessment, its most pessimistic yet, was contained in a report indicating that federal officials expect Chrysler to have a loss of more than \$1.2 billion for all of 1980 and concludes that it is "doubtful that Chrysler could survive" within the framework of the current U.S. aid program unless it takes "drastic actions to cut costs as required."

It was not immediately clear what contingency plans Chrysler is developing, but the federal documents mentioned a variety of possible moves, ranging from deferral or elimination of certain capital expenditures to "obtaining other financing" from sources that the government did not identify.

However, it seems certain that

whatever steps Chrysler finally decides to take will further pare its already depleted manpower resources and reduce its limited product programs for the future.

The latest cutback in this area means, government officials confirmed, that the automaker's product line will become even more limited and that its position in the market will erode further.

The U.S. report spelled out in detail, for the first time, just how risky government officials think the Chrysler bailout effort has become. It also asserts that many of the company's crucial assumptions in applying for aid have turned out to be incorrect.

Government officials yesterday said that the judgment on whether Chrysler will survive is "now a much closer and more marginal one" than it was only a few weeks ago.

The primary risk that neither the company nor the government counted on at the beginning was the length and severity of the current industry-wide slump in auto sales.

3d Test Well Verifies Gas Off Norway

World's Largest Field Is Reportedly Found

OSLO, July 16 (AP) — Discovery of the world's largest offshore natural gas field was announced today by the Norwegian Oil Directorate. A third test well drilled by Norske Shell off Bergen in the North Sea confirmed that the Statfjord field is the world's largest.

The new test, as well as two carried out last year, has yielded daily production of 1.1 million cubic meters of gas, the directorate said. The third test well also indicated considerable reserves of oil under the gas layer.

Block 31-2, about 70 miles off Bergen on the Norwegian west coast, was believed from the outset to contain at least 800 billion to 1.6 trillion cubic meters of gas, making it from four-to-eight times as big as the biggest offshore gas field — the Frigg field operated by Elf-Aquitaine.

Now, the new results indicate that the field might contain at least 2,000 billion cubic meters. It could be even more. Three of its neighboring blocks are not yet tested.

"Based on today's gas price this field should be worth at least 2 trillion Norwegian kroner [about \$414 billion]," commented the Oslo newspaper Dagbladet.

Acting General Manager of the oil directorate Farouk al-Kassim said: "There is no doubt. This is the largest gas strike on the Norwegian continental shelf so far. It is the biggest gas strike in Europe and most likely also the biggest offshore gas strike in the whole world so far."

Mr. al-Kassim said production from the gas field could not start until after 1990. It is still too early to say if the oil in the field can be recovered, he said.

Statfjord, the Norwegian state oil company, owns 50 percent, Norske Shell 30 percent and Norsk Hydro, Conoco Norway and Superior Oil Norge have 5 percent each of the block.

Norway to Move Friday to End North Sea Strike

From Agency Dispatches

OSLO, July 16 — Norway will move Friday to end the two-week strike by North Sea offshore oil operators, Labor Minister Inger Louise Valle said today.

He said that an emergency act enabling the government to submit the demands of the 2,000 striking oil rig workers to a national wage board for mandatory arbitration will be passed at Friday's formal government meeting. Such action will make further striking illegal.

Under Norwegian law, the submission of a strike to the board must be approved by the Storting (parliament), but since the Storting is in recess the government will pass an emergency act enabling it to end the strike now.

El Paso Co. Refuses 2,000% Increase

U.S., Algeria to Resume LNG Price Talks

COVE POINT, Md., July 16 (NYT) — Cove Point, the nation's first terminal to import liquid natural gas for year-round transmission to customers, is in danger of having to close down if El Paso Co., the main U.S. importer, and Algeria fail to reach agreement about pricing.

The few other major suppliers of liquid natural gas, such as Indonesia, have fully committed their supplies to their own customers.

The huge liquid natural gas tankers, the most expensive commercial ships ever built, to transport the gas now lie idle in drydocks mainly in Europe and the Mediterranean, victims of Algeria's demand that El Paso pay almost 20 times more for liquid natural gas than it did when the first shipment reached this terminal on Chesapeake Bay in March, 1978. The \$380 million terminal is owned jointly by subsidiaries of Columbia Gas System and Consolidated Natural Gas Co.

Tomorrow the third round of negotiations between the two governments aimed at ending the impasse will resume in Washington. El Paso thinks a settlement will be reached fairly soon even though Algeria's loss of gas revenue is offset by large increases in oil revenue.

It is estimated that El Paso is losing \$7 million a month from the stoppage. Meanwhile, each side seems to be waiting for the other to blink in a test of wills over gas imports worth some \$1 billion a year.

The impasse threatens not just the immense Algerian and American investment in liquefaction and regasification facilities but the entire future of liquid natural gas, which has grown to account for 2 percent of U.S. gas consumption, in the U.S. energy program.

"It's a tragedy from the points of view of both countries to have that kind of investment sitting idle," Leslie Goldmann, assistant energy secretary and chief U.S. negotiator, said in an interview in Washington. "What's at stake here is the question of what extent the LNG trade is going to be a factor for us," he added. "This has clearly put a cloud over it."

Although the dispute is regarded by some as an attempt to create an oil-like cartel for gas, liquid natural gas probably does not lead itself to such a move since the gas cannot simply be loaded on standard tankers. Special ships and processing facilities are needed on both sides of the ocean and can be built only if linked to specific trading contracts. Algeria's demands are tied to the principle that its gas reserves are

worth the same in energy content as the oil of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. That meant that Algeria tried to induce El Paso to pay \$6 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas that formerly cost \$1.95 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Adding the \$1.70 that shipping and regasification cost, the Algerian gas would cost even more than the equivalent amount of oil.

Confusion Arises Over Bid By Kuwait for Getty Stock

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (AP-DJ) — After listening to two days of arguments, the three coexecutors of the estate of the late J. Paul Getty still have "open minds" regarding the \$982-million offer by Kuwait to buy the estate's 14.6-percent holding of Getty stock, one executor said.

A lawyer for another executor said he expects that "some response to the Kuwait offer will be made this week."

But confusion has cropped up as to whether the bid, made through the London-based Kuwait Investment Office, was as much of a surprise as some sources indicated earlier.

A lawyer representing the Kuwaitis said yesterday that the government office initially was approached by Morgan Stanley, the large investment-banking concern, and asked if the government might be interested in the 11.9 million Getty shares held by the estate. Morgan Stanley represented the estate in an offering of 4 million Getty shares in April.

However, Morgan Stanley apparently told the estate another story. "My understanding is very clear," said William Bell, a vice president of Title Insurance & Trust, one of the coexecutors.

"Morgan Stanley said they were approached by the Kuwaitis and were now presenting an offer to us in their role as financial adviser to the estate," Mr. Bell said that the offer came as a surprise and, as far as the estate knew, was totally unsolicited.

Observers noted that Kuwait rarely proceeds with an investment proposal unless it has a strong belief that it will be accepted. The Kuwait Investment Office does not like to become embroiled in controversy, they added.

"The Kuwait Investment Office

wasn't the party that started this in motion," said a public-relations official representing the Kuwaitis. "Saying that it did really changes the focus and thrust of the offer," he added.

[A spokesman for Morgan Stanley told Reuters today that a statement by the Kuwait Investment Office that it was Morgan that first suggested that all or part of the Getty stock was for sale.]

Getty Oil, which disclosed the Kuwait offer Monday, would not go beyond its first statement opposing the bid. The company said it preferred that the block of stock be more widely distributed and did not think it was in the shareholders' best long-term interests to keep the stock off the market.

Under terms of the Getty will, the stock could be sold by a vote of two of the three executors, but Mr. Bell has said he hopes for a unanimous decision. The other two executors are two of the late Mr. Getty's sons, Gordon Getty and Ronald Getty.

Even if the Kuwait offer is accepted, a Getty family trust would still be the largest shareholder in Getty Oil. The Sarah C. Getty Trust, set up in 1934, holds a block of 31.8 million Getty Oil shares, or 38.7 percent of stock outstanding.

U.S. Output Off 2.4% For June

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP-DJ) — U.S. industrial production fell a seasonally adjusted 2.4 percent in June, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The decrease followed a revised decline of an adjusted 2.4 percent in May and a revised decline of 2.2 percent in April.

The index of the output of the nation's factories, utilities and mines stood in June at 141.2 percent of the 1967 average, down 7.5 percent from a year earlier.

The Fed said that the output of consumer goods declined 0.9 percent last month after falling 2.1 percent in the preceding month. It said the smaller overall decline in the consumer area was mainly the result of an increase in auto assemblies from extremely low May levels. The production of materials declined 3.5 percent in June after falling 3.2 percent in May.

Auto assemblies rose about 7 percent last month to an annual rate of 5.9 million units, but output of utility vehicles — mainly lightweight trucks — continued to decline. Auto assemblies in May had been reported at an annual rate of 5.5 million units.

Output of construction supplies fell 4.5 percent, bringing this component to a level 18.2 percent below a year earlier.

Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, predicted today that the decline in the gross national product would reach an annual rate of 8-to-9 percent in the second quarter and "conceivably may edge above that."

The GNP figures, covering the April-June period, are to be released later this week.

He told a meeting of women economists that "this recession will slow down shortly."

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		31st March		%
		1980	1979	
		£'000	£'000	Change
Net Assets	— pre-conversion	99,404	80,150	24
	— post-conversion	106,409	92,833	15
Net Asset Value per 50p Ordinary Share				
	— pre-conversion	405p	354p	14
	— post-conversion	396p	345p	15
		Years to 31st March		%
		1980	1979	Change
Profit before Taxation		£7,601,000	£5,751,000	32
Earnings per 50p Ordinary Share				
	— pre-conversion	18.9p	16.2p	17
	— post-conversion	18.4p	15.5p	19
Dividends per 50p Ordinary Share		11.5p	9.0p	28
Unaudited net asset value per 50p Ordinary Share as at 9th July 1980				
	— pre-conversion			433p
	— post-conversion			420p
	— post-conversion, with prior charges deducted at market value			428p

Copies of the Directors' Report & Accounts will be available from the Secretary, Rothschild Investment Trust Limited, 20, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4N 8AD.

CURRENCY RATES

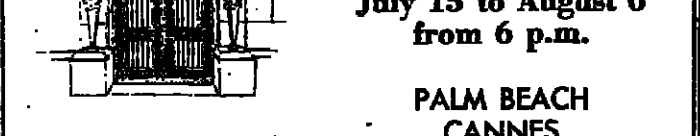
Interbank exchange rates for July 16, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9045	4.28	109.305	47.105	0.299	—	—	—
Brussels (a)	26.80	64.34	14.818	4.902	2.35	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.2025	3.275	—	4.86	—	—	—	—
London (a)	2.2725	—	—	1.1355	9.08	107.125	—	—
Nilms	87.45	1,469.90	49.85	26.91	—	—	—	—
New York	0.8025	2.295	0.578	0.247	0.186	—	—	—
Paris	4.05	9.415	232.77	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.603	3.857	102.94	39.601	0.193	—	—	—
ECU	1.4025	0.602	2.514	5.824	1.1975	2.746	40.309	2.37

Dollar values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Belgian fl.	0.0054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian \$	0.0025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish kr.	0.0025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dracma	0.0025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escudo	0.0025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fin. mark	0.0025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.



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